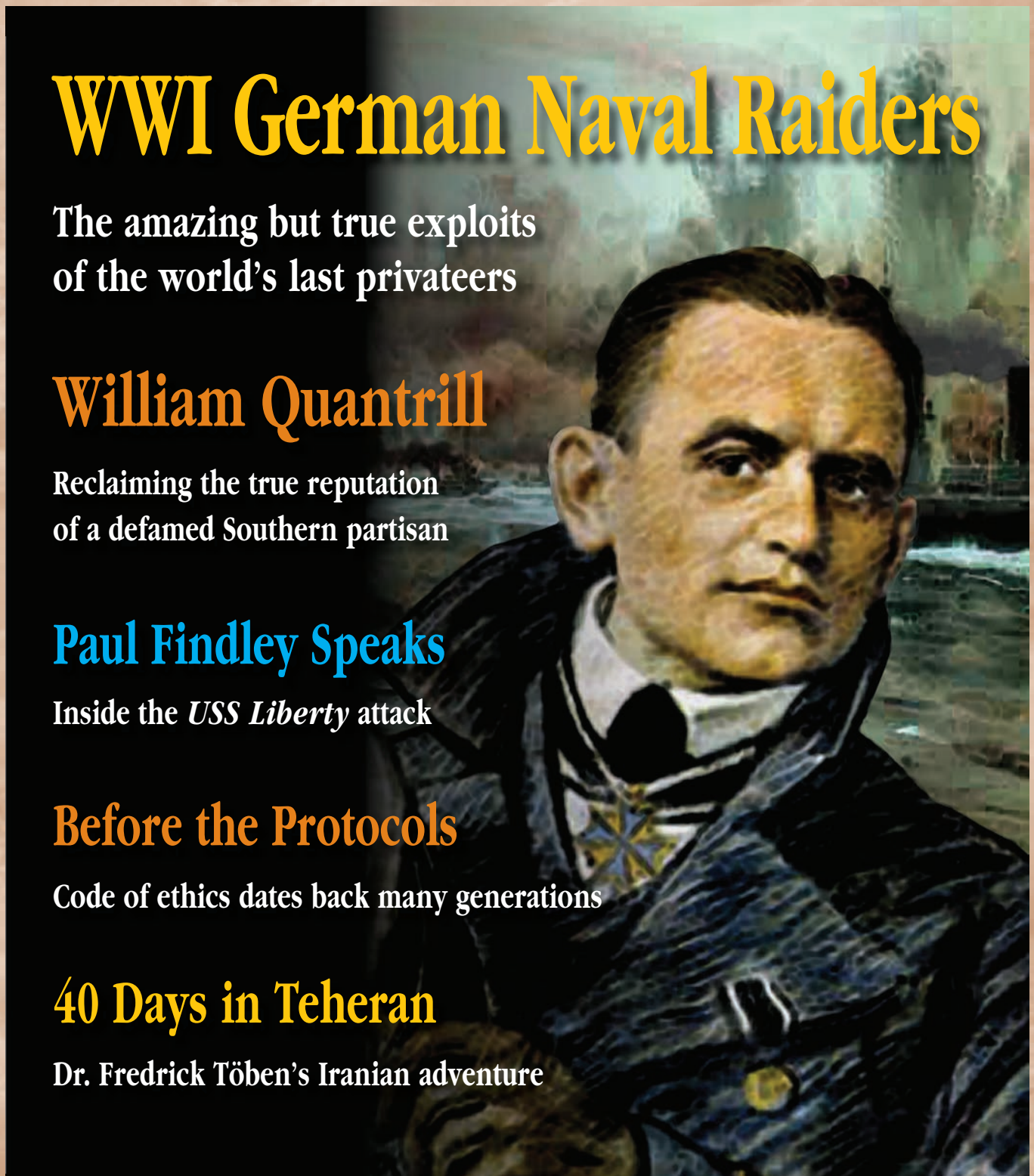
Bringing history into accord with the facts in the tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XIII NUMBER 6 NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2007 www.barnesreview.org



WWI German Naval Raiders

The amazing but true exploits of the world's last privateers

William Quantrill

Reclaiming the true reputation of a defamed Southern partisan

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Before the Protocols

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Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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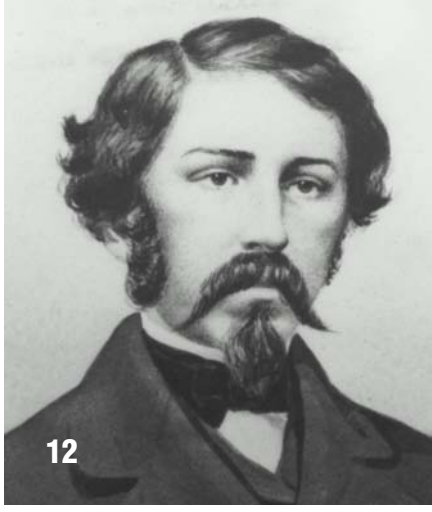
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WHAT A YEAR IT HAS BEEN. TBR has published six full magazines containing almost 400 pages of information, five lively newsletters, and five books. Just arriving from the printer as you read this are the pocket booklet *The Maxims of Napoleon* and the mammoth *March of the Titans.* The former is a collection of the sayings and observations of Napoleon Bonaparte (a staunch foe of the central bankers) on a wide variety of topics. And the latter is the important 596-page tome by Arthur Kemp of Rhodesia covering the entire history of the white peoples of planet Earth. The other books TBR has published in the last year include reprintings of *The Myth of the Six Million* and *Auschwitz: The Final Count* as well as a new edition of Mark Glenn's *No Beauty in the Beast.*

We've also published five editions of *The Barnes Review Newsletter* with a sixth to come. It has been highly acclaimed by many readers and has really added to our outreach efforts. It is expensive, however, as postal rates were hiked again this year. But we'd still like to continue it in 2008, if at all financially possible.

And while it's been a good year for TBR, it was a bad year for Revisionists worldwide. The Thought Police were (and are) cracking down on "dissent" from Canada to Europe to Australia.

But the dedication of Revisionists is strong, as you will see from this issue.

Our lead story is one few if any of our readers will know about. It covers in detail the amazing exploits of several of the most successful German "privateers"—naval guerrillas, if you will—of World War One. (On the cover of this issue is featured a rendering of Captain Karl Nerger, one of the commanders of the light cruisers used by the Germans to harass commercial shipping and lay sea mines during WWI.)

Following that up is an article on Confederate partisan leader William Clarke Quantrill (another practitioner of stealth warfare), who the author says has been unfairly judged by the history books, which brand him a brutal killer.

You'll also hear from former U.S. Rep. Paul Findley, who tells us there may have been much more to the 1967 Israeli attack on the *USS Liberty* than even informed Revisionists were aware. And in a related vein, TBR continues its shots across George Bush's bow with commentaries by two learned scholars on how Americans have been brainwashed for bloody, unending war and why terrorism exists at all.

We also direct you to three great articles about World War II. One is an inside look at the bombing of Dresden—called the worst massacre in world history by many historians. The second, by Leon Degrelle, discusses the fall of Germany and his hair-raising escape via airplane from a collapsing Reich to neutral Spain.

And although Germany was in dire straits—the nation's factories and cities ruined, a huge percentage of her menfolk killed or imprisoned by the Allies or shipped off to the Soviet Union as slaves at the end of the war, her economy stifled by vindictive Western policies and her people purposely starved—Germany somehow rose from the ashes of Dresden and Hamburg et al. to become, within 20 years of the armistice, one of the world's economic superpowers—a financial and social miracle if there ever was one. This without a formal peace treaty ever being signed! See Dan Michaels' article beginning on page 54.

Please also take a look at the holiday "pullout" advertising section found in the center of this issue. It contains a form you can use to send discounted TBR gift subscriptions to as many people as you like. Also in the centerspread are lots of books—many new ones—TBR Book Club has in stock. If you've already purchased books, we urge you to carefully pull out the center section and pass it on to a friend. ❖

—Paul T. Angel
Assistant Managing Editor

OPERATION CYANIDE: A POISONOUS PLAN

IN WHAT IS NOW KNOWN AS "Operation Cyanide" (although some have suggested a better name for it would have been "Operation Suicide"), Israel deliberately assaulted the *USS Liberty* on June 8, 1967, knowing full well who and what it was. Thirty-four Americans died, and 171 were wounded.

The Spotlight, that court-killed weekly pioneering populist newspaper, exposed the deadly *USS Liberty* scandal, after nine years of media and governmental cover-up.

Tito Howard, one of the pioneers who exposed the bloody fiasco, produced a documentary on the subject. He pointed out that the attack came on a clear day and there was no way the Israelis or anyone else could have mistaken this unique ship for an old Egyptian camel transport vessel, the *El Quseir*, as they claimed.

Intercepted Israeli communications, as our story starting on page 25 notes, also corroborate the fact that the Israelis knew who they were attacking that day.

Lyndon Johnson and Robert McNamara deliberately ordered the American naval fighters scrambled to help the *Liberty*, launched from the *USS America* and the *USS Saratoga*, to stand down. Capt. Ward Boston, the legal counsel for the U.S. Navy board of inquiry that "investigated" the *Liberty* tragedy, admitted to Mark Glenn of TBR and *American Free Press* that the former was ordered to cover up the voluminous evidence that proved the Israeli attack was not an "accident," as claimed by the Zionist mini-state and would-be empire.

The U.S. administration went to treasonous lengths concealing evidence and improperly influencing the findings of the naval court of inquiry. It turns out that the cover-up for Israel was only the tip of the iceberg. In fact, the goal of Israel's murderous maneuverings was nothing less than an attempt to start World War III between America and the USSR, as is shown in the book *Operation Cyanide* by prize-winning British investigative reporter Peter Hounam.[1] For Israel, wars between gentiles are great opportunities.

But in another twist to this not-so-simple affair, it seems the captain of Soviet submarine *K172* had orders to nuke Israel if the U.S. entered the war. And, adding to the confusing convolutions, we are informed that hidden in the *Liberty's* safe were top-secret orders for Operation Cyanide—a CIA and Mossad plan to guarantee victory for Israel. Is this the truth? Who read the orders, if anyone? That it nearly led to nuclear war is only one of many revelations that demand a reappraisal of the reasons for the Middle East's current, unending conflicts.

Adding to the atrocity, U.S. Bankruptcy Court Judge Jay Cristol wrote a book (with the assistance of the Israeli government and intelligence community), entitled *The Liberty Incident*. The fraudulent character of *The Liberty Incident* is exposed by William Hughes in his online article "USS Liberty Smearing Backfires" (artbabyart.com/bill_hughes/usslibery.html).

Cristol is not a professional historian, nor is he a combat veteran nor an intelligence analyst. His data and "analysis" contradict the sworn testimony of *Liberty* survivors, Dean Rusk, Adm. Thomas Moorer and three CIA reports from the period—one of which identifies Israeli Gen. Moshe Dayan as the individual who ordered the brutal assault on the U.S. vessel. The attack, certainly a war crime of the worst order, even included the strafing of lifeboats and their occupants, an act clearly in violation of the Geneva Conventions.

Now comes America's War on Terror (see our story starting on page 31). After running up a tab currently at over $500 billion, with an estimated 655,000 Iraqis dead and the U.S. death toll continuing to mount steadily, signs indicate that the American people are starting to wake up. The fact that the Bushites are openly contemplating using "tactical" nuclear weapons against Iran in this phony war is giving pause to even the lemmings and sheeple among us. Extensions of GI tours in Iraq and cannibalization of National Guard units for the war may be followed by a return to the draft if a preemptive attack on Iranian President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad's regime ignites a conflagration throughout the Islamic world, as is likely, followed by probable Iranian attacks against American assets at home and abroad.

The surviving crewmen of the *Liberty*, along with all American citizens, deserve answers to what Operation Cyanide and the project called "Frontlet 615" really were, and what was the real purpose of the "303 Committee" (interdepartmental committee that reviewed and authorized covert operations). If there was a deal between Israel and the U.S. to start WW III, we need to know about it. ❖

—*JOHN TIFFANY*
Assistant Editor

ENDNOTE:

[1] *Operation Cyanide* is available from First Amendment Books, $30, item No. 2464; 645 Pennsylvania Ave. SE Ste 100, Washington, D.C. 20003.

German WWI Naval Raiders

Their Amazing But Little-Known Story

A KEY PART OF THE GERMAN WAR EFFORT IN WORLD WAR I, little remembered today, was the role of so-called light or auxiliary raiding ships. For example, the *Wolf*, commanded by Capt. Karl August Nerger, destroyed 35 enemy trading vessels and two warships, for a total of some 110,000 tons of shipping. Nerger was rewarded with the Pour le Mérite, the highest German decoration. Another notable raider was the *Moewe*, under Nikolaus Dohna-Schlieden. They were, in some respects, the last of the great privateers. But their time was short. When World War II rolled around, the duties of the raiders had already been taken over by a new, even more deadly vessel: the submarine.

BY GENE FLINTER

Shortly after World War I began, Grand Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz and his staff devised a strategy to keep the Royal Navy busy, even if the High Seas fleet was blockaded and confined to the Baltic. The focus of this effort would be Germany's light and auxiliary cruisers augmented by the submarine fleet. Their primary mission was to destroy and wreak havoc on enemy ocean commerce.

ALFRED VON TIRPITZ

Unfortunately, in the first few weeks of the war, three German cruisers were sunk off Heligoland Bight. This brought out the Zeppelin fleet, which failed primarily due to adverse weather, inadequate armament, anti-aircraft fire and other deficiencies. Warships and mine fields blockaded Germany at the end of 1914. There were successful voyages. The *Emden* (a light cruiser) became a fierce merchant raider and Adm. Graf von Spee's East Asia squadron sank two British cruisers and damaged another at the Battle of Coronel off Chile in November 1914. One month later von Spee's cruisers were destroyed by Adm. Frederick Sturdee's superior squadron at the Battle of the Falkland Islands.

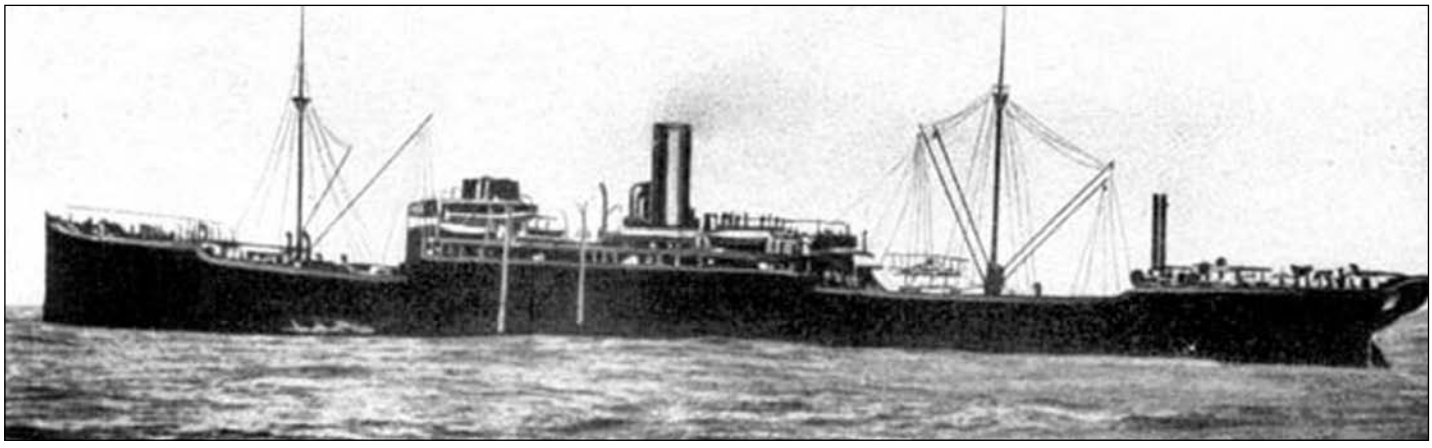
To its credit, the Kaiser's sub fleet had victories. U-9 sank three Royal Navy heavy cruisers on September 22, 1914.

In 1915, after the famous sinking of the *Lusitania*,[1] there was an overwhelming German fear that America might declare war. This caused adjustments in commerce warfare. With only 46 submarines, multi-ocean submarine warfare was nearly impossible. The High Seas Fleet was bottled up and the potentially armed passenger fleet was either captured, interned or destroyed.

Finally, in the fall of 1915, a strategic paper was acted upon, and the German fleet began to arm freighters as auxiliary commerce warships. The immediate objectives were to select only freighters that could outpace the Allied merchant fleet, as well as allow for extension of coal-bunkers for increased range. They would be armed with hidden guns, torpedoes and mine-laying equipment.

SUCCESSFUL SHIPS

Two of the most successful (of the eight or so raiders of this type) were the *Moewe* (formerly the banana-carrying ship *Pungo*) and the *Wolf II* (formerly the Hansa Line freighter *Wachtfels*). The *Moewe* was commanded by Nikolaus Dohna-Schlieden and the *Wolf* by Karl Nerger. Both of these officers were *korvetten* captains (equivalent to the rank of commander



PHOTOS: WWW.POURLEMERITE.ORG/ WWI/NAVY/NERGER.HTML

At the top is a photo of *Wolf*, which looks less than formidable, her armaments being well camouflaged. Nevertheless, *Wolf* and her crew made a journey nearly around the world, destroying 35 enemy trade vessels and two warships. *Wolf* had been gone so long, and sightings had been so rare, most thought the ship and crew (above left) were lost at sea. But *Wolf* made it home and, in appreciation, Capt. Nerger and his crew were honored with a reception at the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, to the delight of throngs of elated German well-wishers.

in the Royal Navy and the U.S. Navy).

The *Moewe* made two outstanding voyages. The first mission took place between December 29, 1915 and March 4, 1916. The second voyage began November 22, 1916 and ended March 22, 1917. Both missions, covering both the North and South Atlantic, resulted in the capture or destruction of 38 ships totaling 175,000 tons.

The *Wolf's* single mission began November 24, 1916 and ended February 24, 1918— about 15 months at sea. She covered about 65,000 miles of the world's oceans. More heavily armed than the *Moewe,* the *Wolf* also had a very valuable asset. This was a light two-person seaplane dubbed the "*Wolfchen,*" which could be quickly assembled and disassembled as the need arose. Its purpose was reconnaissance and occasional shipping harassment. The *Wolf* accounted for over 110,000 tons consisting of 35 ships either captured, sunk by mines or destroyed by gunfire and internal charges.

During World War I, auxiliary cruisers depended upon sufficient coal stores for their long-range missions to be supplemented by refueling from their captured prizes. The *Moewe* had a top speed of 14 knots with a range of 12,000 miles or so on full bunkers. Although the *Wolf* could sail 32,000 miles or so when fully loaded at eight knots, her top speed was limited to 11 knots.

As in World War II, German raiders of World War I had the additional problem of overloading their ships with prisoners—enemy survivors plucked from the seas, rescued from ships sent to the bottom by the raiders. Extensive secrecy was required for their mission. If captives were set free, Allied naval intelligence could be notified as to the auxiliary cruisers' location and mission. On board the raider, prisoners required food and accommodations. Both the *Moewe* and *Wolf* were overloaded at the end of their missions requiring rationing and other measures (i.e., prisoners could not come on deck nor leave the ship's hold during engagements or blockade running).

For nearly two months in late 1915, Capt. Dohna-Schlieden drilled the *Moewe's* crew mercilessly. They not only became crack shots with ship's armament, but also at a

moment's notice could drop the gun masks, ready torpedoes, prepare the radio and engage in damage control and other combat preparations. All of their lives depended upon precision and flawlessness. At the end of December 1915, the raider slipped the blockade during a gale and entered the North Atlantic. Dohna-Schlieden had a good start.

Under very foul weather his crew laid an extensive minefield near the RN home fleet base at Scapa Flow in Scotland. A few days later, the powerful battleship *King Edward VII* struck one of these mines and sunk.

In the meantime *Moewe* continued her mission in the Gulf of Gascony off France.

Extensive mine laying continued. Two ships were sunk as a result. The first prize was an English ship, the *Farrington,* with 150 passengers. Upon capture, the crew and passengers were taken aboard the raider and the ship was sunk by gunfire. Other victims followed. One of these, the *Corbridge,* had a large cargo of coal. It was staffed with a prize crew and ordered to meet the raider later for refueling. Another, the *Appam*, kept its crew and passengers under a prize crew from *Moewe.* She was ordered to follow *Moewe* to retain the mission's secrecy. The *Clan MacTavish*, another victim, proved to be more trouble. The ship failed to stop radio transmission, tried to escape, and then fired at *Moewe* with a 57 mm gun. The raider replied with devastating fire, killing 18 and wounding five of the freighter's crew. After the damaged ship was sunk with internal charges, *Moewe* sailed southwest to northern South America. After one further rendezvous and transfer of the prize crew back to *Moewe,* the *Appam* was released and finally interned at Newport News (a U.S. neutral port).

"The first prize was an English ship, the Farrington, *with 150 passengers. Upon capture, the crew and passengers were taken aboard the raider and the ship was sunk by gunfire."*

AT THE AMAZON

Arriving at the mouth of the Amazon, Moewe met the Corbridge and then spent three days refueling. The Royal Navy mounted a large presence in the area to find and destroy *Moewe.* After a few more merchant victims, Dohna-Schlieden pulled out of the South Atlantic and headed north. The return trip to Germany was uneventful. From Africa through the Spanish Atlantic coast there was a dearth of victims. However, two more merchant freighters were destroyed due west of the French coast in February 1916. Dohna-Schlieden headed home between Iceland and the Faeroe (Malvina) Islands, after accounting for 15 enemy ships. *Moewe* returned to Wilhelmshaven in early March 1916 after narrowly missing a British cruiser task force off Norway.

The captain and crew were hailed as heroes. Dohna-Schlieden received the Iron Cross, first class and in short order was awarded the coveted "Blue Cross and Gold Eagle" (or the Blue Max). The award was received directly from the Kaiser at his court in Berlin. All of the crew received the iron cross, second class. The *Moewe* was overhauled and received extensive refitting over the next few months. The ship was temporarily renamed *Vineta* for security reasons and conducted a few raids in the Baltic, capturing a Russian mail steamer.

Dohna-Schlieden continued planning for another mission and with the help of intelligence and submarine reports, *Moewe* re-embarked on November 22, 1916, under stormy conditions. Bad weather was the raider's best protection. Mines were not carried on the second mission, ensuring a true commerce raider mission.

The first victim, the *Voltaire,* was a large carrier of 8,600 tons. The ship was sunk by charges, after transference of her crew to *Moewe.* By straddling American and British Atlantic trade routes, Dohna-Schlieden hoped for a full season of engagement.

He had to let a second prize, the *Samland*, pass by, since the freighter was carrying refrigerated meat and war relief supplies for starving Belgian citizens. However, his second victim was a Norwegian ship carrying war materiel. German policy considered "neutral" ships fare game if they supported the Allied effort.

The *Mount Temple* at 9,800 tons (twice *Moewe's* size) put up a short fight with its 75 mm gun when accosted by the raider. She was carrying 700 horses, wheat and eggs to Brest. After silencing the ship, her crew, with numerous casualties, was transferred to *Moewe.* Irritated at both the captain's resistance and the length of time to complete the transfer, Dohna-Schlieden severely lectured the opposing captain. The ship was sunk with all of its horses.

OFF THE COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Two more ships were sunk off the coast of Newfoundland. Next on the victim list was the *Georgic*, carrying horses, oil and wheat. The *Yarrowdale* was captured on December 16, 1916, and manned by a prize crew. It carried 100 motor vehicles, coal and steel, all vital to Germany. Dohna-Schlieden ordered his trusted prize captain, Lt. Badewitz, to take the *Yarrowdale* north of Scotland and bypass the blockade to a German homeport. (Later the *Moewe* received a most welcome message on December 31, that Badewitz completed the voyage as planned). Before parting ways with the *Yarrowdale,* the *St. Theodore* was captured with its much-needed 7,000 tons of coal.

Its crew, provisions and other prisoners on the *Moewe* were also transferred to Yarrowdale before the captured ship

At right is a photo of Captain Nerger's *Wolfchen*, a light two-person seaplane powered by gasoline and any other fuel Nerger's crew could acquire to make her engine run. *Wolfchen* could be quickly assembled and taken apart as the need arose. Its purpose was reconnaissance and occasional harassment of shipping. Two pilots were kept onboard to fly her. After many successful missions in which *Wolfchen* spotted enemy targets, the little seaplane's fabric exterior tore. Attempts to fix her with captured silk failed and she was disassembled and not used again.

WWW.POURLEMERITE.ORG/ WWI/NAVY/NERGER.HTML

departed. Dohna-Schlieden placed a prize crew on the *St. Theodore* and set a refueling rendezvous for December 23. Once refueling was completed the *St. Theodore* was renamed the *Geier*, armed with two 5.2 cm guns, a wireless and other supplies to operate as a coaler for *Moewe* and as an independent raider. Two more victims were destroyed by the end of 1916, including the saltpeter-laden *Nantes* bound for London from Chile.

Another victim was captured on January 3, 1917. Under pressure from nearby British cruiser squadrons and with some luck, Dohna-Schlieden sailed south and captured the *Hudson Maru.* This carrier was converted to an oceangoing jail for raider prisoners.

The steamer *Radnorshire* was sunk with 6,500 tons of coffee and cocoa, after transferring 100 tons to the delight of *Moewe's* crew, who had existed on acorn coffee and beet tea. The steamer also provided 60 or so Indian hands who were willing to work some of the dirty jobs on *Moewe* (such as coal reloading and boiler restocking).

Since the *Hudson Maru* could not exceed 7.5 knots, she became a liability.

PARTING COMPANY

Dohna-Schlieden parted company after warning the *Maru's* captain to sail east to avoid contact and not west. Once out of range of *Moewe's* guns, the Japanese captain of course headed west. *Moewe* then laid smoke and headed northeast, knowing full well the other ship would head west to warn the British about the raider's location.

On January 17, 1917, *Moewe* completed refueling via a prearranged rendezvous with *Geier. Geier* had captured only one small ship. Once parted, *Moewe* began plying the Cape of Good Hope trade routes. But after three unfruitful weeks, she sailed west to the Brazilian coast to meet with *Geier* once again. After final refueling, on February 14 the *Geier* was scuttled. The raider then headed north toward home. Along her route, she destroyed the *Brecknockshire, French Prince,* the *Eddie,* the *Rhodante,* the *Catherine* and the *Esmeraldas* by March 10, 1917. Shortly after sinking the *Esmeraldas,* a larger British merchantman tried to outrun *Moewe.*

Coaxing maximum boiler pressure from the engine, the distance between the ships was finally overcome. Dohna-Schlieden fired a shot across the opponent's bow, but unexpectedly fire was returned from the other ship's stern gun. Although, the other ship was hit repeatedly by the raider's salvos, an unexpected shot landed in the firemen's mess, causing an uncontrolled conflagration. After 20 minutes of continuous fire the merchant ship, the *Otaki* at 9,575 tons, began to sink. After a cease-fire order, *Moewe* rescued its crew. Five Germans were killed and 40 wounded. Capt. A.B. Smith with several crewmembers went down with his ship and received the Victoria Cross posthumously for his valor in engaging the more heavily armed auxiliary cruiser. It took three days to bring *Moewe*'s fires and damage under control.

Moewe finally headed home on March 13, 1917. The ship now carried over 500 prisoners. Food supplies were very low. Two more ships were sunk, the *Demerteton* and the *Governor* (after another short battle on March 14). With 500 prisoners on board plus a crew of 250 and 100 Indian workers, respectively, the captain had to ration food and not allow prisoners on deck while running the blockade. Air pollution in the hold was horrible. A revolt almost occurred on March 16, but was squelched after an armed party of crew gave a severe warning. The *Moewe* broached latitude of 69 degrees north, skirted Iceland and skimmed through Norwegian coastal waters. She entered the Skagerrak on March 20 and was welcomed home at Kiel on the 22nd. Nearly 120,000 tons of shipping was captured or destroyed on the very successful second mission.

Under a new commander *Moewe* served out the remainder

of the war in the Baltic as a training ship, submarine tender for the U boats and as an auxiliary mine layer. After the war, Britain confiscated the ship as spoils and renamed her the *Greenbrier* for East Indian routing as a banana freighter. She was repurchased in 1933 by German shipping merchants and renamed *Oldenburg*. She served in World War II as a transport ship. On April 7, 1945 she was severely bombed in Norway by the Royal Air Force. The remains of *Moewe* were finally broken up as a shipping hazard in 1953.

CAPTAIN NERGER AND THE *WOLF*

Not as fast as *Moewe,* the *Wolf* was more heavily armed with six 5.9-inch guns, one 4.1-inch gun and four torpedo tubes. *Wolf* could easily make smoke and lay a much heavier roster of mines. But her most formidable assets were extended coal-bunkers and an onboard seaplane (nicknamed "*Wolfchen*"). This little seaplane would be useful for reconnaissance and harassment flights. Two pilots were kept on board to fly the plane.

It easily could be disassembled, stored below deck and rapidly re-assembled as needed.

The *Wolf* could steam at an average of eight knots per hour for 32,000 miles without refueling, an incredible range at the time.

"But Capt. Nerger had other plans to continue raiding. The minefield claimed the freighter Port Kembla, *damaged another cargo carrier and maimed a Japanese battleship."*

After a few mishaps, Nerger finally departed Kiel on November 30, 1916, about a week after *Moewe* began her second mission. She appeared as an old collier named the *Jupiter* to deceive the British blockade. *Wolf* was crammed with 600 mines for a long mission to the southern India and Ceylon (Sri Lanka) area. Upon completion of mine laying operations she would then become fully engaged in commerce raiding. After several days of strict gunnery practice, the raider broke out into the North Sea and by December 10 had reached 68 degrees north latitude, where she broke out to the Atlantic. Nerger halted the ship for several days to both change her appearance and for de-icing the guns and riggings. She then headed south for the Cape of Good Hope shipping lanes. His fear was that news of a second raider would cause a Royal Navy frenzy with *Moewe* already beginning its mission in the South Atlantic.

In late January, *Wolf* began laying mines off the Cape of Good Hope. As a result, two English freighters hit mines. The *Matheran* sank and the *Portugal* limped into port with a gaping hull hole. At first, naval authorities thought a U-boat torpedoed the ship. This relieved Nerger's concern that British counter raider measures would be immediate. Within a week the Indian and Asian fleets (55 warships in all, including 22 Japanese cruisers) were on the hunt for a second raider, whereabouts unknown.

The *Wolf* approached India and Ceylon and began mine laying operations off the coasts near Bombay and Colombo. Capt. Nerger received word later that the minefield had caused the sinking of two ships. Passengers and crew from the first ship, the *Worcestershire,* were rescued and sequestered in isolation to prevent mixing with any natives or British civilians. The loss of shipping in the area was kept secret to forestall a blow to English pride and morale.

Wolf made her first capture, the *Turritella,* off Aden at the end of February. *Turritella* was actually the sister ship of the *Wolf.* As the Hansa line's *Gunfels,* she was captured and renamed by the British off Port Said. Nerger converted the cargo carrier to an auxiliary cruiser as the *Iltis.* She was armed with mines, a gun and a wireless station.

Under a prize crew, she was to serve as an auxiliary cruiser.

Continuing the mission, *Wolfchen,* the little seaplane, made daily reconnaissance flights. Unfortunately, there was a gun misfire accident causing four mortalities and approximately 24 wounded. During this crisis *Wolf* captured the *Junna,* which carried a goodly supply of coal. Several days were spent for burials of the deceased and transference of coal from the *Junna.* After imprisoning its crew, the carrier was sunk with charges.

ANOTHER VICTIM

Wolfchen sighted another victim, the *Wordsworth,* off the Seychelles. The freighter was captured and sunk by *Wolf.* After 14 flights, the seaplane was disassembled and stored below deck. Fearing discovery by the large opposing fleet, *Nerger* proceeded to Australia.

The raider sunk a small bark off Cape Leeuwin (Australia). *Wolf* steamed south of the continent, passed Tasmania and skirted the coast of New Zealand. Nerger and his crew now experienced a drought of victims, since most shipping in the area was scheduled to join a protected convoy. Moreover, the auxiliary cruiser needed an overhaul, supplies were short, morale was low in the colder climate and the U.S. Congress had declared war in April 1917.

On May 22, Nerger found a beautiful safe harbor on Sunday Island (north of New Zealand). On June 2, *Wolfchen* sighted the merchant ship *Wairuna.* The pilots dropped a packet ordering the ship to surrender or be bombed (a shot was fired across the bow). Capt. Saunders of the *Wairuna* would not believe a German raider was in the area. Nevertheless he surrendered the freighter, which carried a much-needed cargo of coal and other supplies. Recoaling began as soon as a prize crew boarded the ship, which was brought alongside the *Wolf.* Two weeks later, after cargo trans-

ferring was completed, the ship was sunk by gunfire.

The *Winslow,* a four-masted schooner, became the next victim. The sailing ship carried petrol (required by *Wolfchen*), more coal, firebrick and medical supplies, which were transferred. The schooner was sunk by gunfire on June 22. Mines were laid across the Australian/New Zealand shipping lanes to disrupt commerce around Cook's Strait.

Then *Wolf* sailed to the southern coast of Australia. Prisoners were usually allowed on deck, although any sign of smoke would activate the crew to battle stations and prisoners had to scurry below. Wolf laid more mines on July 3, 1917. This operation was terminated abruptly by a near brush with the cruiser *HMS Encounter.* Sensing a growing enemy search and destroy presence, Nerger headed back to open water in the Pacific.

A few days later the steamer *Cumberland*, carrying frozen meat from Sydney to Britain, hit a mine and was beached before she sank. Authorities could not explain the cause, never expecting a raider prowling the Australian shipping routes. U-boats were not present in the Pacific during World War I. After a few more victims, a German minelayer was suspected. The Japanese contributed 26 warships to the search. Moving farther north, the *Wolf* captured the American bark *Beluga* in route from San Francisco to Sydney. The sailing ship was carrying a cargo of benzene, a much needed fuel for *Wolfchen.* The captain, his wife, child and crew were transferred and the *Beluga* was destroyed by gunfire.

CAPT. KARL AUGUST NERGER

AN ACCIDENT TO THE SEAPLANE

On or about July 14, *Wolfchen* had an accident. While flying near *Wolf*, its engine cut out at about a half-mile elevation. Then it nosedived into the sea from 200 feet, after nearly gliding to a landing. The pilots were rescued and the seaplane was barely salvaged. Nerger also reduced the *Wolf's* speed to four knots to conserve fuel. Coal, food and other supplies were scarce. Prisoners were also in a state of dissension, since 50% decided to work for the Germans on the ship, while the others remained loyal to their national interests. Eventually the seaplane was repaired and successfully flew on July 29. Good luck continued.

A radio intercept indicated that the steamer *Matunga*, on a monthly route, was scheduled to depart from Sydney to Rabaul (New Britain Island). The ship carried a healthy quantity of coal, food, supplies, administrative passengers and some troops.

Matunga was captured off the New Guinea coast on August 5. She then followed *Wolf* under a prize crew to a small island anchorage where they lay side by side for cargo transfer. The steamer also carried an impressive array of beer, whiskey, gin, chocolate, sweets, cigarettes and fresh and canned fruit and vegetables. The raider was overhauled, resupplied and repainted. *Matunga* was sunk by internal charges after the prize crew returned to *Wolf.*

Then Capt. Nerger decided upon a new and very dangerous mission. He would use his remaining 110 mines by laying them across the main harbor approach at Singapore, the major commerce and British naval base in the Far East.

Only one other German raider had ever had the audacity to challenge an English base. Before its destruction by *HMAS Sydney*, the *Emden* had raided Penang (now George Town or Tanjung), in Malaysia. The light cruiser destroyed a Russian cruiser and French destroyer as well as shelling shore installations. *Wolf* continued sailing through the Java Sea as a very well disguised merchantman. Many close encounters with the enemy occurred, but luck held out. Nerger began mine laying in the Malacca Strait on the night of September 3. The prisoners bet heavily that *Wolf* would be caught and destroyed trying to return to Germany.

But Capt. Nerger had other plans to continue raiding. The minefield claimed the freighter *Port Kembla*, damaged another cargo carrier and maimed a Japanese battleship. In the meantime, Count von Luckner, captain of the four-masted raider *Seeadler* ("Lake Eagle"), beat a British blockade, rounded Cape Horn and captured some prizes in the Pacific. Unfortunately he and his crew were captured in an open boat after an accident on the ship wrecked the *Seeadler.* For a time *Wolf's* victories were attributed to von Luckner and his crew.

IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

The 200 or so prisoners were in a state of depression, as a result of their circumstance. They could either be destroyed in an engagement or interned in Germany or one of its allied nations, unless rescued by warship. This condition became more worrisome when *Wolfchen* was reassembled and sent aloft to search for more conquests.

The *Hitachi Maru*, a Japanese freighter, was sighted soon thereafter, 400 miles southwest of Ceylon near the Maldives. Disregarding Capt. Nerger's order to stop, the *Hitachi* made ready to open fire with a stern gun. Two quick salvos from *Wolf* silenced the gun. However, two additional salvos and two seaplane bombs were required to stop the merchantman. Thirty of the *Hitachi's* crew died during the attack and were buried at sea. The captured ship was repaired and anchored at one of the Maldives islands next to *Wolf*.

As a mail steamer the ship was bound from Yokohama to London and carried a mixed entourage of civilian and military passengers.

One of the *Hitachi's* British civil servant passengers related that he had left India for England the year before. A U-boat in the English Channel torpedoed his ship.

Although rescued and staying in London, he then experienced Zeppelin bombing raids. On the return trip to India, his steamer struck one of *Wolf's* mines and sunk. He survived on a lifeboat, was rescued and then set sail with the *Hitachi Maru*. Now he was a prisoner.

The *Hitachi* carried a remarkable cargo, which consisted of rubber, silk, rice, beans, flour, copper, brass and other items essential to Germany's war effort. Nerger made a decision to bring *Maru* back to Germany under a prize crew. *Wolf's* women, children and elderly prisoners were sent to the *Hitachi*, while that ship's crew and males were sent to *Wolf* to prevent a possible uprising. The raider slipped away in October 1917, leaving the prize crew to finish up work on the other ship, sail separately and catch up with *Wolf*.

By October 20, the authorities realized the mail steamer had missed her rendezvous with the battleship *Tsushima* and other ports of call. The battleship and 30 other warships began an intensified search in the Indian Ocean. Moving west, Capt. Nerger hoped to avoid the blockade and round the Cape of Good Hope. The *Hitachi's* Japanese crew brought typhus with them. Using severe measures, the sick were isolated and the rest of the raider was scoured and cleansed from bow to stern to kill fleas and lice. Nerger decided to scuttle the *Hitachi*, since she burned coal at a 35% higher rate than the *Wolf*. Her refrigeration machinery was damaged beyond repair by *Wolf's* salvos. Without refrigerated fresh fruit and vegetables, the crew and prisoners suffered from scurvy. Both ships anchored off Coco Island and the retransfer of passengers began. Prisoners were sent back to *Wolf* after living quarters were built and expanded. The *Wolf* also loaded remaining coal from the *Maru*.

JAPANESE SHIP SUNK

On November 7, the ships parted and the *Hitachi Maru* was sunk 16 miles offshore. The raider now carried about 800 persons including more than 400 prisoners.

Scurvy increased. Coal was also in short supply. Indian coal taken from the capture of the *Wordsworth* proved worthless and caused numerous bunker fires. So far the auxiliary cruiser avoided detection from the British and Japanese naval forces. Then another steamer was sighted. This proved to be the Spanish merchantman *Igotz Mendi* on its way to England with over 5,000 tons of hard coal. After the capture, both ships made their way back to Coco Island for cargo transfer. For the third time women, children and the elderly were shuttled over to the *Igotz Mendi*. Nerger and his prize captain, Lt. Rose, decided to make the carrier into a refueling collier. They set a rendezvous point in the mid-Atlantic and departed separately for the Cape of Good Hope.

"Wolf had now been at sea over a year—an epic voyage. Enemy naval forces were still fruitlessly searching the Indian Ocean and Asiatic waters for a nonexistent raider."

In the meantime the two pilots for *Wolfchen* convinced the captain that the seaplane's fabric structure could be repaired with the silk taken from the *Maru*. Unfortunately, after a couple of successful flights, the little plane was ditched after a squall tore the fabric to pieces. *Wolfchen* was dismantled and would no longer be of service to the *Wolf*.

The raider rounded the cape successfully, which uplifted morale for the crew and prisoners alike. The colder water and climate also relieved some of the effects of scurvy.

Wolf had now been at sea over a year—an epic voyage. Enemy naval forces were still fruitlessly searching the Indian Ocean and Asiatic waters for a nonexistent raider. Nerger kept far from shore, mainly to steer clear of his own minefields strewn the year before. These mines had already accounted for five enemy ships. The captain would gladly have disembarked his prisoners at some shore location, but could not sacrifice the mission's secrecy.

ON THE GREENLAND

The American bark *John H. Kirby* was captured and sunk with a cargo of 300 Model T Fords bound for Durban, South Africa. *Wolf* continued west to South America for a rendezvous with the *Igotz Mendi*. A French sailing bark loaded with wine and fresh fruit was captured, relieving the scurvy.

Sensing a hostile encounter at Trinity Island (Brazil),

Nerger withdrew from the preferred anchorage and met the *Igotz Mendi* in the open ocean. Disregarding inclement weather, recoaling began. But the two ships smashed into each other during the operation, causing significant damage to the *Wolf*. Four additional days were required for repairs. The *Igotz Mendi* would also return to Germany with *Wolf*. The plan was to broach the British cruiser blockade north of Scotland during the first two months of 1918. The raider was leaking badly, despite repairs to the ship. Nerger took one more victim, the Norwegian bark *Store Brore*, to protect his disguise and secrecy.

The collier refueled the raider one more time near the equator on January 10, 1918. Both ships caused more damage to each other during the 24-hour operation. The middle of the Atlantic is not a calm place. The ships headed for the Denmark Strait between the southern tips of Greenland and Iceland. Nerger had to fear attack from his own U-boats, since Naval Command had long ago given up on the raider.

As they approached Greenland on the Kaiser's birthday, January 27, they encountered a furious storm, which quickly evolved into a hurricane. Forty-foot waves engulfed the ships. Wolf began taking in 40 tons of seawater an hour, overpowering the pumps. To keep water away from the furnaces, the crew was organized into bucket- and sack-brigades to remove water and coal. The engineers began repairs. After 30 stressful hours, much of it in waist-high water, the bucket-brigade welcomed a weather change. The pumps began operations again. *Wolf* continued north at seven knots. She met her collier between southern Greenland and Iceland for the final time.

Wolf would run the blockade first.

Then the *Igotz Mendi* would make her run 48 hours later.

After a fruitless search for a far north channel through the ice pack, Nerger headed south to Iceland's eastern shores. Between February 10 and 14 the ship ran into a winter storm. Visibility ceased, providing excellent cover for the raider. The Norwegian coast was safely reached, but there was more to fear. Hostile warships, U-boats, E-boats and minefields from both sides were stationed in the Skagerrak (the entrance to the Baltic). Keeping close to shore, Nerger managed to steer the *Wolf* clear of these obstacles and bring her home after 451 days at sea. Under his command *Wolf* had traversed 64,000 miles of the world's oceans.

Nerger broke radio silence with the following radio message: "*SMS Wolf* has moored February 17 in the Aeroe Sound, mission accomplished. Ship is full of goods. Condition of crew, 30 men with scurvy. . . . Needing hospitalization for at least 100 men. Possible scurvy, most of the others. Please let us know what has become of our tender *Igotz Mendi*, Nerger."

"Nerger managed to steer the Wolf *clear of obstacles and bring her home after 451 days at sea. Under his command* Wolf *had traversed 64,000 miles of the world's oceans."*

BLOCKADE BEATEN

On February 24, upon his arrival in Kiel, Nerger learned that the *Igotz Mendi* had run aground at Jutland Point in Denmark. She had also beaten the blockade. The Danes interned Lt. Rose and the prize crew until the end of the war. The ship was repaired and returned to the Spanish captain and crew. The passengers were sent back to their respective home nations.

In Kiel, *Wolf* anchored next to the famous raider *Moewe* and the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*. The heroic mission was just what Germany needed to bolster the country's morale. Karl Nerger received the Pour le Mérite (the "Blue Max") from the Kaiser and was promoted to full captain in charge of auxiliary trawlers in the North Sea. Although to him this was a letdown, Nerger served stoically through the end of the war. His crew was honored in Kiel and Berlin, where each man was awarded the Iron Cross and then reassigned to other duties. Prisoners were interned and had to work in German war industry (if able) till the end of the war.

The *Wolf* was the last successful auxiliary raider. U-boats were more effective and only required a crew of 40 as opposed to the nearly 400 who manned the surface raiders. She served in the Baltic and was then given to the French as part of reparations after the war. Her name was changed to the liner *Antinous*, where she serviced sea routes around the Marquesas, Tahiti, New Caledonia, New Zealand and Australia. In 1931, the former famous raider was broken up and scrapped in an Italian shipyard.

Auxiliary cruisers were used again in World War II. The most famous was the *HK Atlantis*, whose story was made into a movie, *Under Ten Flags*, with Van Heflin some years ago. The *USS Tarpon* torpedoed the last of the raiders, *HK Michel*, on October 18, 1943, to the east of Kobe, Japan. ❖

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ENDNOTE:

[1]See "The Lusitania Sinking—German Outrage or British Provocation?" by George Fowler, TBR, May 1996.

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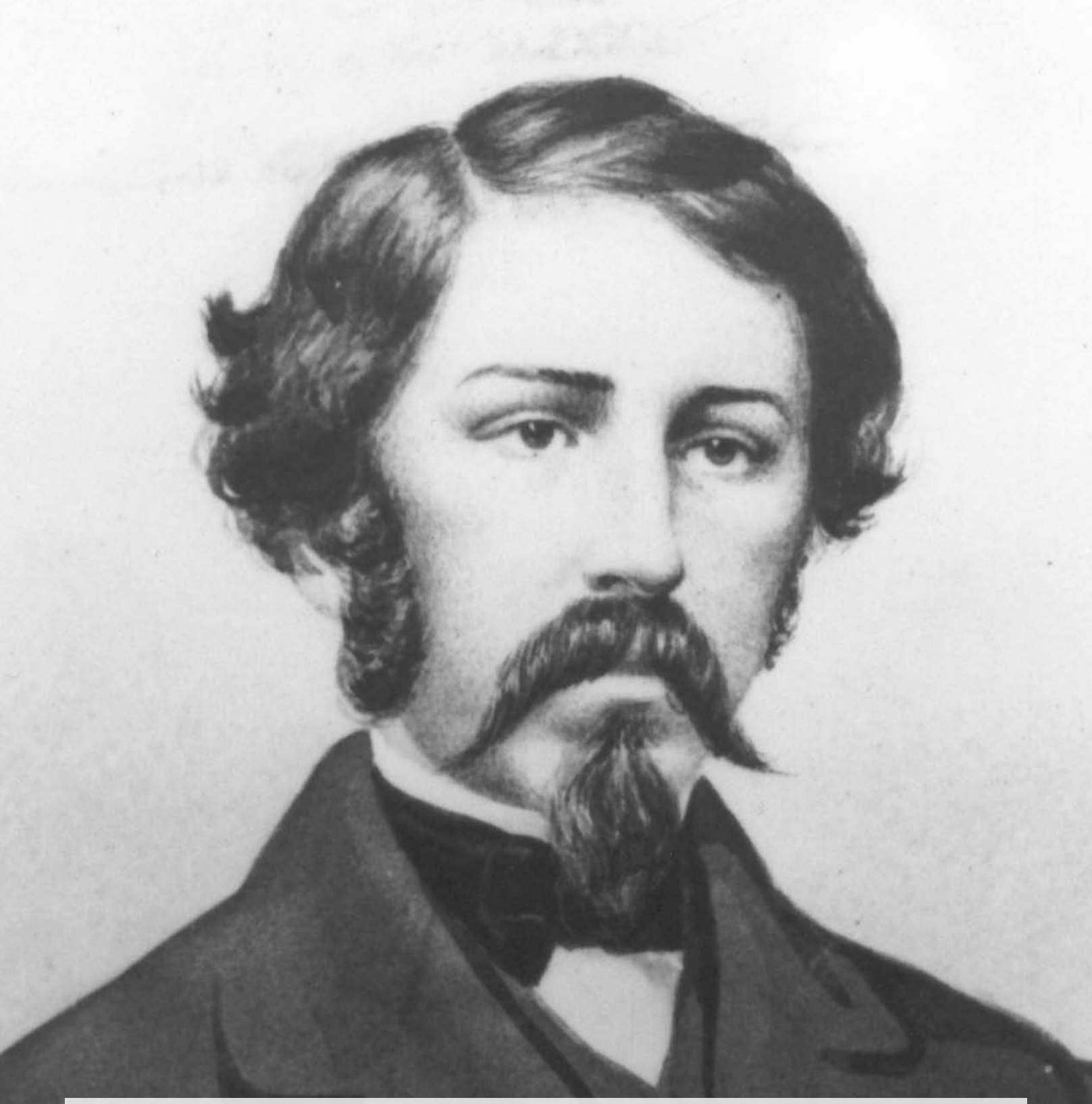


According to Northern propaganda sources, William Clarke Quantrill (pictured) was a bushwhacker who practiced an unsavory form of guerrilla warfare during the War for Southern Independence. He did achieve the rank of colonel in the Confederate army. His most infamous act, according to detractors, was a “massacre” at Lawrence, Kansas. Allegedly a goodly number of those killed were women and children. His men (“Quantrill’s Raiders”) did, however, selectively pillage the abolitionist stronghold for three hours and burned “pre-approved” buildings. In all actuality, witnesses claimed they were happy Quantrill had been there. He was credited with diligently patrolling the town himself, making sure his men did not sink to barbarity. He was fatally wounded by Union guerrillas who surprised his band in a barn near Louisville, Kentucky, toward the end of the war. Claims that Quantrill wore the scalps of Union soldiers attached to his saddle pommel seem to have been generated by confusing Quantrill with his former lieutenant, ‘Bloody Bill” Anderson, who allegedly matched Union soldiers for atrocious behavior such as this.

QUANTRILL:

Psychopathic Killer or Avenging Angel?

AUGUST 21, 2007 WAS THE 144TH ANNIVERSARY of William Clarke Quantrill's Lawrence Raid of 1863. The raid has been the subject of much debate ever since. Many mainstream historians have portrayed him and his men as ruthless, psychopathic, bloodthirsty killers. When the facts are reviewed, one sees that most of these Missourians were patriots, fighting for their homes and families. They were no different than the patriots of the American Revolution, and the only line of defense left in Missouri against Socialist Marxists who were doing the bidding of Abraham Lincoln. When the full story is told, one learns that Quantrill exercised much restraint upon his men in Lawrence. Orders were given that no women or children were to be harmed. In review of the facts, it is revealed that Kansas Sen. James Lane's raid on Osceola, Missouri, two years prior, was four times as destructive. The straw that broke the camel's back was the intentional collapse of a makeshift jail in Kansas City, Missouri, that held many female relatives of the Rebel guerrillas—some of them as young as 10 years old.

By Clint E. Lacy

Historian James McPherson in his book *Battle Cry of Freedom* described William Quantrill and the Partisan Rangers he commanded as: "some of the most psychopathic killers in American history."

McPherson goes on to describe Quantrill's Raid on Lawrence, Kansas on August 21, 1863, as follows:

> Four hundred and fifty men under Quantrill (including the Younger brothers and Frank James) headed for Lawrence, Kansas, the hated center of free soilism since Bleeding Kansas days. After crossing the Kansas line they kidnapped ten farmers to guide them toward Lawrence and murdered each after his usefulness was over. Approaching the town at dawn on August 21, Quantrill ordered his followers: Kill every male and burn every house. They almost did. The first to die was a United Brethren clergyman, shot through the head while he sat milking his cow. During the next three hours Quantrill's band murdered another 182 men and boys and burned 185 buildings in Lawrence. They rode out of town ahead of pursuing Union cavalry and, after a harrowing chase, made it back to their Missouri sanctuary, where they scattered to the woods.[1]

QUANTRILL & HIS RAIDERS

Unfortunately, this account by McPherson is widely accepted as fact by many of his contemporaries and the public at large. When the facts are reviewed, however; one learns that Quantrill was no psychopath, nor were the men who followed him.

Quantrill and the men who rode with him, and in similar guerrilla units, were officially given the term Partisan Rangers. Historian Paul R. Peterson gives a more accurate account about Missouri during the War of Northern Aggression, the formation of Missouri's Partisan Ranger organization and a detailed history of Quantrill in his book *Quantrill of Missouri* (2003, Cumberland House Publishing).

Peterson writes that following Confederate Gen. Sterling Price's victories at Wilson's Creek and Lexington, Missouri:

> Price's army pulled back and marched South toward Arkansas. . . . Winter was not far off, and Price realized that he would not be able to feed and supply his men in winter quarters. The situation was also affected by the short enlistment terms of most of Price's soldiers. Many three-month enlistments had already expired. An alternative, which the general endorsed as a military necessity, was to establish groups of Partisan Rangers. Partisans protected their own land and provided for themselves. Organized, independent ranger companies would keep Union forces in the state occupied and off balance.

A fast, well-armed, mobile force existing off the land and supported by friends and family could do more damage to a Federal Army of occupation than Price could by trying to maneuver a numerically superior adversary into a desirable site for battle. Price knew that his army required an intelligence network, and the guerrillas could set themselves up in every county and locale. At the same time, partisans could disrupt the enemy's supply lines and communication."[2]

"A fast, well-armed, mobile force existing off the land and supported by friends & family could do more damage to an army of occupation than any general could by trying to maneuver a better-armed enemy into pitched battles."

According to the Missouri Partisan Ranger website:

> Confederate States President Jefferson Davis did not believe in guerrilla warfare, considering it too disorganized. However, on April 21, 1862 he approved an act to authorize commissioned officers to form bands of Partisan rangers. It was then that General Thomas C. Hindman published his "Confederate Partisan Act in Missouri." Hindman believed fully in the military value of guerrilla warfare. General Hindman's "Confederate Partisan Act in Missouri" was issued from his headquarters of the Trans-Mississippi Department in Little Rock Arkansas on July 17, 1862. The following is the glorious, official order recognizing the importance of the Missouri Partisan Ranger:
>
> **CONFEDERATE PARTISAN ACT IN MISSOURI**
>
> I. For the more effectual annoyance of the enemy upon our rivers and in our mountains and woods, all citizens of this district who are not conscripted are called upon to organize themselves into independent companies of mounted men or infantry, as they prefer, arming themselves and to serve in that part of the district to which they belong.
>
> II. When as many as 10 men come together for this purpose they may organize by electing a captain, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and will at once commence operations against the enemy without waiting for special instructions. Their duty will be to cut off Federal pickets, scouts, foraging parties and trains and to kill pilots and others on gunboats and transports, attacking them day and night and using the greatest vigor in their movements. As soon as the company attains the strength required by law it will proceed to elect the other officers to which it is entitled. All such organizations will be reported to their headquarters as soon as practicable. They will receive pay and allowances for subsistence and forage for the time actually in the field, as established by the affidavits of their captains.
>
> III. These companies will be governed in all respects by the same regulations as other troops. Captains will be held responsible for the good conduct and efficiency of their men and will report to these headquarters from time to time.
>
> —Gen. Thomas C. Hindman[3]

REASONS FOR THE RAID

Today, modern-day court historians, media outlets and public education institutions are quick to call Quantrill's raid on Lawrence, Kansas a "massacre." However; there were two primary reasons for Quantrill's raid on the Eastern Kansas abolitionist stronghold. The first involves operations being conducted by Sen. James Lane's Kansas Jayhawkers.

As Gen. Price was moving North toward Lexington, following his victory at Wilson's Creek, James Lane and his men were following cautiously behind him plundering Missouri farms and harassing citizens from a safe distance. Once again quoting Peterson:

> While Price's army was closing on Lexington, rather than render assistance to Mulligan, Lane and his ragtag army of 1,200 Kansas Jayhawkers marched instead against the small pro-Southern town of Osceola, Missouri, in St. Clair County. The Missouri editor of the *Weston Argus* described the sight of 50 shiftless horsemen riding through his town to join "Lane's Brigade."
>
> They were nearly naked, and minus shoes and hats in many cases. They were not armed, but a number of them had hams of meat on their backs,

The above illustration first appeared in *Harper's Weekly* magazine on September 5, 1863. The caption read: "The Destruction of the City of Lawrence, Kansas, and the Massacre of its Inhabitants by the Rebel Guerrillas, August, 21, 1863." Captain William Quantrill, with about 450 men, selectively pillaged the city and did kill about 150 men. Lawrence was an important stop on the Underground Railroad and the base for many Abolitionist organizations which made it a target for pro-slavery groups. But what the pro-North history books fail to tell you is key to understanding the whole story. First, the attack on Lawrence was inspired by a brutal Jayhawker attack on Osceola, Missouri, in which Northern partisans purposefully caused a building to collapse on imprisoned Missourian women and children, killing and maiming a number of the innocent females housed inside. Second, according to witnesses, Quantrill was a moderating force during the attack. He urged his men to burn only those buildings that either contained property stolen from Missouri families or were owned by men who engaged in the attack on Osceola. Additionally, Quantrill, who had a reputation amongst those under his command as a tough but decent fellow, demanded that no women or children be harmed. To the best of our knowledge, this command was obeyed at Lawrence.

> which they no doubt had stolen from some man's meat house on the road. These are the kind of men that Lane's Brigade is to be composed of; thieves, cutthroats, and midnight robbers. These hirelings passed through town in a full trot, their eyes looking as big as new moons, as they expected at every corner to be stopped or fired on by the Rebels. On a dark night such soldiers would make a splendid charge on a hen-roost, meat house, negro kitchen or stable, but they can't fight honest Americans in daylight.[4]

LOOTERS TARGETED

This description of the men who belonged to "Lane's Brigade" provided by Peterson, via the writings of a newspaper editor, paint a vivid portrait of New England Puritans, who immigrated to Kansas in pursuit of a socialist utopia that ultimately left them desolate and hungry. Jim Lane and his "Kansas Brigade" no doubt had a far greater prize in mind than the "hen-roost, meat house and negro kitchen":

> Osceola was one of the more prosperous towns in southwest Missouri. At the beginning of the war, the population was greater than 3,000. . . . On September 23, 1861, when Lane entered the area, there wasn't a Confederate soldier within miles of the town. With Lane were Col. William Wir's Fourth Kansas Jayhawker Regiment and Col. James Montgomery's Third Kansas Jayhawker Regiment. A few residents fired on the Jayhawkers so Lane ordered Capt. Thomas Moonlight to shell the town.
>
> After the Union guns had receded the town to rubble, nine male inhabitants were brought to the

town square for a drumhead court-martial and shot. Most of the remaining residents were women and children. Banks were an easy target for the Jayhawkers, but the Osceola bank prudently had shipped its funds elsewhere. When Lane found little currency in the bank, he ordered the stores, warehouses and homes ransacked. His men loaded the lot into government wagons and any other vehicles they could confiscate. Among Lane's personal haul were a number of pianos for his home in Lawrence.

He then set the town afire. Of Osceola's 800 buildings all but three were turned to ashes. No consideration was given to political leanings of the homeowners. The plunder included 350 horses, 400 head of cattle, 200 kidnapped slaves, 3,000 sacks of flour and 50 sacks of coffee. The Jayhawkers also took the county records from the courthouse. Lane stole a fine carriage from the home of his colleague, U.S. Sen. Waldo P. Johnson, and sent it to his family in Lawrence along with several silk dresses.

Eyewitnesses noted that the plunder train of 150 wagons was at least a mile long. Property losses were estimated at more than $1 million. One jayhawker wrote: As the Sun went down Sunday night Osceola was a heap of smoldering ruins. Three thousand people were left homeless when Osceola was burned, and perhaps the fairest city in Missouri had been utterly wiped from the Earth.[5]

Also worth noting is the fact that Peterson reveals: "The Osceola Raid was four times more destructive than the 1863 Lawrence Raid."[6]

GEN. THOMAS C. HINDMAN
. . . published his "Confederate Partisan Act in Missouri," on July 17, 1862. Hindman believed fully in the military value of guerrilla warfare.

If Lawrence, Kansas, represented a failed socialist utopia, then no doubt those who lived there looked resentfully across the border at Osceola, a symbol of Southern culture, free trade, capitalism and prosperity carved out of the Missouri timberline.

Prior to the election of Lincoln and the subsequent invasion of their state by the Union army, Missourians were able to keep the envious Kansans in line. But as the war between Northern and Southern ideals collided, Missourians soon found that they could no longer keep Kansas and its Jayhawkers in check, while simultaneously trying to drive back invading hordes from Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois as well.

CLAIM MORAL HIGH GROUND

Jayhawkers such as Lane, Montgomery and Jennison could now legitimize their attacks by wrapping themselves in the Union cause and claiming a "moral high ground" of fighting for the freedom of the slaves. This too was a myth. Jayhawkers had no problem stealing from or abusing Negroes. Many of the slaves taken from Osceola soon found themselves in a different land, doing the same work for different "masters." Their benevolent "liberators" now utilized them to harvest their wheat fields.

The captured slaves were taken into Kansas and assigned to farmers to work in the wheat fields. Their pay was anything they could steal and carry away from their former owners and sell in public-street auctions in the towns where they were taken.

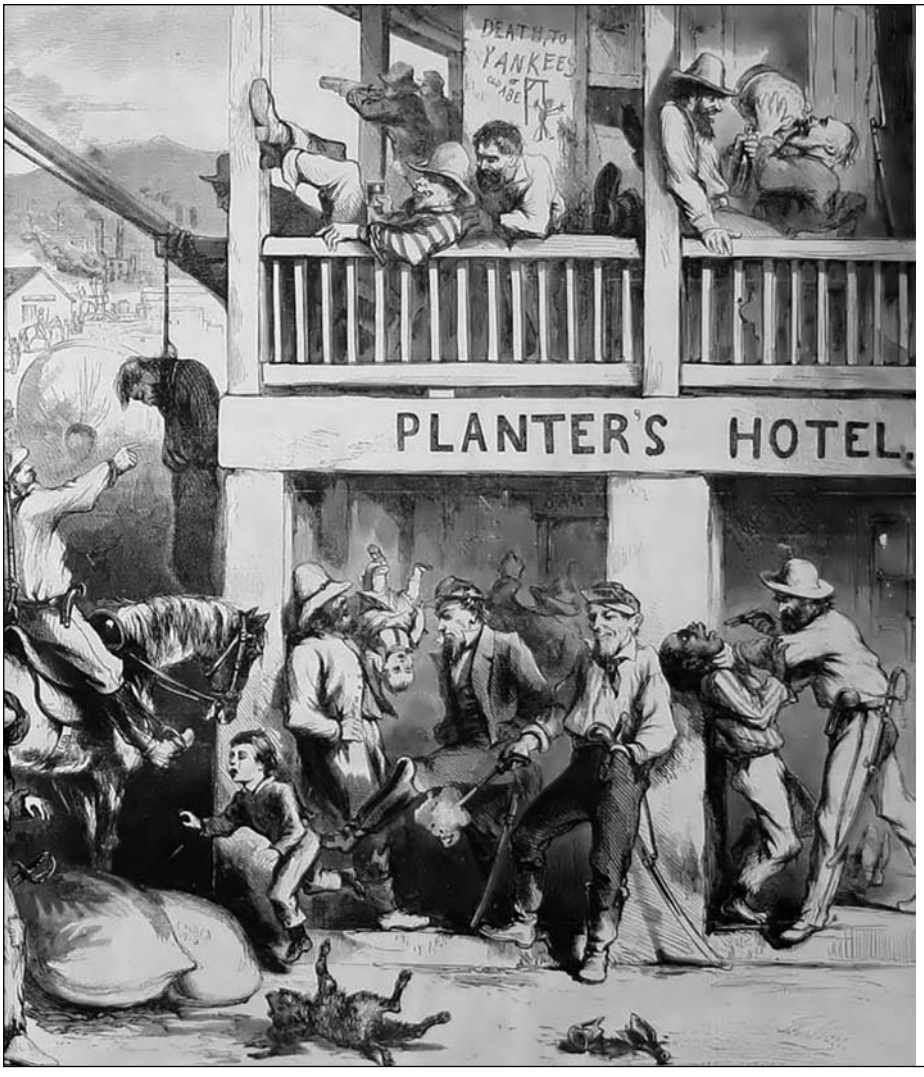
During the autumn of 1861, Kansas farmers prized the slaves brought out of Missouri by the Lane Brigade. *The Lawrence Journal*, however, accused Lane of requiring payment from the farmers for providing them. Almost two years later *The Leavenworth Daily Conservative* affirmed that "the large crop of 1863 was made possible only by negro hands. . . . Almost every farm is supplied with labor in the shape of one or two large, healthy negroes."[7]

Following General Price's withdrawal from Missouri, Sen. James Lane moved his brigade to an encampment outside of Kansas City. Seymour D. Thompson described Lane as: "The last man we would have taken as a general. He had on citizen's pants, a soldier's blouse, and a dilapidated white hat. He rolled under his dark brows a pair of piercing eyes."[8]

AS INSANE AS EMPEROR NERO

A *New York Times* reporter described Lane as: ". . . a Joe Bagstock Nero fiddling and laughing over the burning of some Missouri Rome."[9]

No doubt Lane, the "Grim Chieftain," was smug in knowing that now the Missourians and their culture of capitalism, free trade and prosperity were destitute. No longer were the Southern culture and Jeffersonian philosophies of Missouri superior to the failed socialist policies



Union propaganda, showing Southern partisans committing all sorts of despicable acts, was full of historical inaccuracies, yet Northern readers who viewed the illustration in their newspapers knew no better and believed the atrocity stories contained therein. At top right, Confederate partisans take their turn inebriating themselves with pilfered hooch. At top left, several men (one in a striped shirt, smoking) relax while viewing the carnage below. Visible above his friend's head is graffiti that reads: "Death to Yankees" and shows "Old Abe" hanged from a gallows. At far left, a male citizen is hanged and mocked. In the street below, one mean Johnny Reb holds up a baby by the foot and shakes it (reminiscent of the WWI stories about Germans abusing Belgian babies, an atrocity yarn also accepted as fact at the time). At the right, a Confederate soldier is choking a negro while preparing to shoot him in the face. At the bottom of the scene, even the dogs aren't safe. This little pup has been shot by the brutish Reb non-chalantly leaning against a column of the Planter's Hotel. His compatriot, a cavalryman judging from his attire, kicks a small boy in the rump, forcing him out into the mayhem.

of Kansas and its Puritan Yankees. It too had failed its citizens, with a little help from Lane and his Kansas Jayhawker Brigade and the administration of Abraham Lincoln, who legitimized them.

Following Lane's attack and destruction of Osceola, Missouri, many of his Union commanders called for this kind of blatant destruction and looting to stop: "Maj. W.E. Prince, in Leavenworth, learned about Lane's depredations, and wrote him that he hoped the looting might be stopped. Gov. Robinson appealed directly to Gen. Fremont."[10]

Earlier that year, Abraham Lincoln in a letter to Simon Cameron had nothing but praise for Lane, writing that:

> I have been reflecting upon the subject, and have concluded that we need the service of such a man out there at once; that we had better appoint him a brigadier-general of volunteers today, and send him off . . . to raise a force (I think two regiments better than three, but as to this I am not particular) as you think will get him into actual work quickest.[11]

Due to the actions of men like Lane toward Missouri citizens, Gen. Price's plan to form Partisan Ranger units soon became a resounding success. In fact, many men who followed Price into Confederate service began to leave and return to Missouri so that they could become Partisans as well. As early as 1863 the Confederate Government viewed Missouri as "lost." General Price himself had demanded that the Missourians be sent back West of the Mississippi, or he too would return to his home state and "bushwhack it."[12]

'FEDERALS' MISCALCULATE

In his book, *Bushwhackers of the Border*, Missouri author and historian Patrick Brophy writes:

> Price's successes [in 1861] had forced the Federals to revise their own strategy, settling for humbler objectives. Conceding the Southwest for the time being, they would focus on holding the vital jugular of the Missouri-Mississippi, along the long oxbow line of Cape Girardeau-Rolla-Sedalia-

Kansas City—the Border. But they were reckoning without the guerrillas. As 1862 came, insurgent activity goaded them back onto the offensive.[13]

The Partisan Rangers were successful at defending their homes and harassing Union occupational troops. They were unfairly credited with the policy of "no quarter," or taking no prisoners. Years after the war many former Partisans while recounting their war experiences noted that Partisans considered themselves soldiers, and behaved as such, that is until Henry Halleck issued the first "no quarter" policy of the war.

In an article entitled "Quantrill: Soldier or Murderer?" Martin Kelley writes:

> Quantrill and his men staged numerous raids into Kansas during the early part of the Civil War. He was quickly labeled an outlaw by the Union for his attacks on pro-Union forces. He was involved in several skirmishes with Jayhawkers (pro-Union guerrilla bands) and eventually was made a captain in the Confederate Army. His attitude toward his role in the Civil War drastically changed in 1862 when the commander of the Department of Missouri, Major General Henry W. Halleck ordered that guerrillas such as Quantrill and his men would be treated as robbers and murderers, not normal prisoners of war. Before this proclamation, Quantrill acted as if he were a normal soldier adhering to principles of accepting enemy surrender. After this, he gave an order to give "no quarter."[14]

"His attitude toward his role in the war drastically changed in 1862 when Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck ordered that guerrillas such as Quantrill and his men would be treated as robbers and murderers."

As Missouri Partisan John McCorkle once wrote: "We tried to fight like soldiers but were declared outlaws, hunted under a black flag and murdered like beasts."[15]

CIVILIAN POLICY

Halleck also had a special policy directed toward civilians. He "sought to run a taut ship, in which everyone in his department, soldier and civilian alike, kept in line. Citizens who manifested support for the enemy could have their property taken through confiscation or contribution."[16] The year 1863 saw a new Union commander to oversee operations in Missouri:

> The decisionmakers in the North began to look for a military leader who could lead them out of the morass of guerrilla warfare. By midsummer they thought they had found such a man: Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing.[17]

Ewing was the adopted brother and (ironically) a brother-in-law to William Tecumseh Sherman, a Union general who became famous for his own infamous atrocities during the war. It has been said that he was an ambitious man who wanted to be a U.S. senator someday and thought he had a better chance at achieving this goal by gaining favor with James Lane. Perhaps this would explain the actions he would soon conduct in Missouri against civilians, especially women.

Ewing knew the guerrillas were aided by their numerous friends and relatives in the area. On August 13, *The Kansas City Journal* reported that Ewing was at departmental headquarters in St. Louis seeking authorization to banish the families of known guerrillas. From this meeting, five days later, Ewing issued his infamous General Order No. 10.[18]

Order No. 10 required officers to arrest all men and women, not heads of families, who willfully aided "the enemy." It also required that persons who were heads of families who willfully aided the enemy leave his military district.

UNION MURDERED WOMEN AND GIRLS

This leads to the second reason that Missouri Partisans raided Lawrence, Kansas on August 21, 1863:

> Union authorities acting out of frustration for losing most all of their encounters with the guerrillas, decided to banish all Southern[ers] in the area who were helping these men defend their homes. Federal officials issued orders to execute anyone giving aid to the Partisan Rangers.
>
> In the midsummer of July 1863, federal occupational troops began to arrest and detain many area women (mainly those related to Missouri Partisan Rangers) who were said to be spying and gathering food and information for the Partisan Rangers.
>
> Among the women detained were close relatives of prominent Partisan Rangers. These included Mary and Josephine Anderson who were sisters of Bill Anderson. These women were to be detained until arrangements could be made to transport them to St. Louis, where they would be tried.
>
> All the prisoners were incarcerated into a three-story building named the Longhorn Store and Tavern

located on the site of 1409 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Missouri. The Longhorn Store and Tavern was a fairly new structure, and was built in 1856. Awaiting transport, the Longhorn Store and Tavern had been converted into a makeshift jailhouse for women.

On August 13, 1863, the seven-year-old building suddenly collapsed.

Four women were killed including 14-year-old Josephine Anderson, sister of William T. Anderson. Bill's other sister, Mary Anderson, was badly injured (both legs broken).

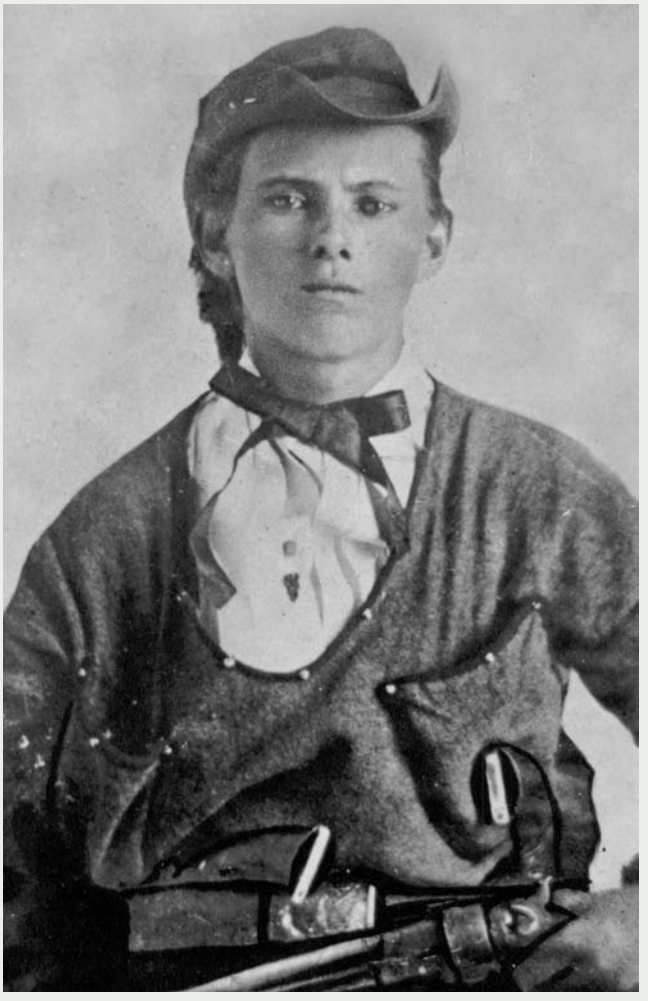
Also arrested and incarcerated during the collapse were Charity Kerr, sister of John McCorkle (killed), Mrs. Nannie McCorkle, sister-in-law of John McCorkle (uninjured), Susan Vandever, cousin of Cole Younger (killed), Armenia Whitsett Selvey, cousin of Cole Younger (killed).

Here is where the criminal event takes place. . . .

The inner structures and supports of the building were actually weakened by Federal troops so as to make it collapse. Many of the guards had been drinking and celebrating after the collapse, and were overheard bragging and boasting as to the sabotage.[19]

Once again, Paul Peterson's *Quantrill of Missouri* provides an intricately detailed account of this deliberate sabotage. He describes the scene and the building in which the Missouri Partisan's female relatives were being held as follows:

> The unusual construction of the building was that it was actually two separate buildings that shared a common wall as well as floor joists that ran the width of the buildings, almost 50 feet, and rested on the outside walls of both buildings. . . . The soldiers garrisoned in the adjoining guardhouse had examined the building and realized that it could easily be destroyed. A few days prior to August 13, they began to weaken the structure of the Cockrell Building, which they occupied. The soldiers premeditated their designs, known that if they weakened the structural integrity of their own building, it would cause the instability in the adjoining building being used as the female prison.
>
> They began by removing the center posts on the main floor of the guardhouse. This left no support for the roof and the floor joists of their own building, thus creating a lever action and causing the adjoining female prison to collapse on top of their own building.
>
> The soldiers gained access to the basement of the Thomas Building and removed the brick pillars that



PICTURE HISTORY/NEWSCOM.COM

Quantrill & Jesse James

The conflict in the Missouri/Kansas border area was brutal. Many of the young men of the region were hardened in the forge of battle—their brothers and fathers participating in the skirmishes and raids to protect personal property and avenge murders and thefts. Several famous young fast guns were brought up in this maelstrom. One of them was Jesse James. Here is a young Jesse, about the time he was a Confederate guerrilla with William Quantrill. He is said to have joined when he was 15. This picture purports to show Jesse at age 17. James would later become the most famous American outlaw, successfully robbing trains and banks for 15 years until he was (allegedly) killed by a member of his own gang in 1882. Also riding with Quantrill were Frank James and the Younger brothers—Cole, Jim and Bob. These men were rough Rebel guerrillas; tough fighters, expert marksmen and horsemen, able to live off the land. No surprise it took so long to put these boys out of commission once they started turning their guerrilla skills to robbing banks, trains and stagecoaches.

held up the floor joists of the first floor. . . . Not wanting to injure one of their own men, the assassins next door waited until the lone guard left the prison to fetch the water [that they had sent him to get] when they made the final stroke against the supporting column. With the supporting posts and columns in the Cockrell Building finally cut down and removed, the building began to sink. The structure began to fall as the guard was returning. Once the pressure from above started to drive the top stories into the cellar, the supports in the outside walls . . . collapsed on top of the guardhouse.[20]

This alone would be enough to make one thirst for revenge, but upon examination of further details, it makes one wonder why the Missouri Partisans spared Lawrence, Kansas as long as they did. The prisoners included, Charity McCorkle Kerr, Mollie Grinstaff, Martha Anderson, (who at the ripe old age of 10 had angered her Union captors who, in turn, attached a 12-pound ball and chain to her ankle), Molly Anderson, Nannie Harris McCorkle, Susan Crawford Vandever, Armenia Crawford Selvey, and Josephine Anderson.

Peterson writes that after the collapse:

> All but five of the 11 women imprisoned here escaped death. Four were killed immediately . . . [10-year-old] Martha Anderson, restricted by the ball and chain, tried desperately to make it to a window; she lived, but her legs were horribly crushed.[21]

Missouri Partisan John McCorkle, who rode with Quantrill, would later recall:

> This foul murder was the direct cause of the famous raid on Lawrence, Kansas. We could stand no more. Imagine, if you can, my feelings. A loved sister foully murdered and the widow of a dead brother seriously hurt by a set of men whom the name assassins, murderers and cutthroats would be a compliment. . . . The homes of our friends burned, our aged sires, who dared sympathize with us, were either hung or shot in the presence of their families and all their furniture and provisions loaded in wagons and, with our livestock, taken to the state of Kansas.
>
> The beautiful country of Jackson County, Cass County and Johnson County were worse than desert, and on every hillside stood lone blackened chimneys, sad sentinels and monuments to the memory of our once happy homes. And these outrages had been done by Kansas troops, calling themselves soldiers, but a disgrace to the name soldier. And now our innocent and beautiful girls had been murdered in a most foul, brutal, savage and damnable manner. We were determined to have revenge, and so Col. Quantrill, and Capt. Anderson planned a raid on Lawrence, Kansas, the home of the leaders, Jim Lane and Jennison.[22]

MEN ASSEMBLE

Quantrill soon sent word for his men to assemble at Capt. Perdee's farm on the Blackwater River in Johnson County, Missouri. John Noland, a black scout, accompanied him. Noland wished to participate in the raid but Quantrill had other plans. Quantrill sent first Noland, then Fletch Taylor, to spy on Lawrence. Upon their return, they issued their reports detailing what the Missourians would face there. The reports revealed that Lawrence was lightly defended, and also detailed the amount of plunder, stolen from Missouri, that had been seen there.

"Quantrill fired his pistol, dismounted from his horse and went into the hotel. He gave orders for the landlord not to be molested and stayed in the hotel and guarded him."

Afterward, Quantrill answered questions concerning this raid, then turned to each of his leaders and asked for a vote. The vote from each leader was unanimous, "Lawrence."

According to McCorkle:

> Riding all night, the town was reached at daylight . . . down the main street, shooting at every blue coat that came in sight. Just before entering the town Col. Quantrill turned to his men and said: "Boys, this is the home of Jim Lane and Jennison; remember that in hunting us they gave no quarter. Shoot every soldier you see, but in no way harm a woman or a child."
>
> He dashed ahead of his command down Main [Massachusetts] Street, firing his pistol twice, dismounted from his horse and went into the hotel [City Hotel], where he was met by the landlord, whom he recognized as an old friend and immediately gave orders for the landlord not to be molested and stayed in the hotel and guarded him.
>
> During all this time, his command were busy hunting men with blue clothes and setting fire to the town. Jim Lane and Jennison were the ones wanted, and some of the boys dashed at once to Jim Lane's house, but, unfortunately for the world, did not find him.

They found his saber, which was very handsome, the scabbard being heavily gold-plated. In the parlor of Lane's House there were three pianos and the boys recognized two of them as having belonged to Southern people in Jackson County, and a great many other things belonging to Southern people were found in his house.[23]

Historian Paul Peterson continues in the description of the events that transpired in Lawrence on August 21, 1863:

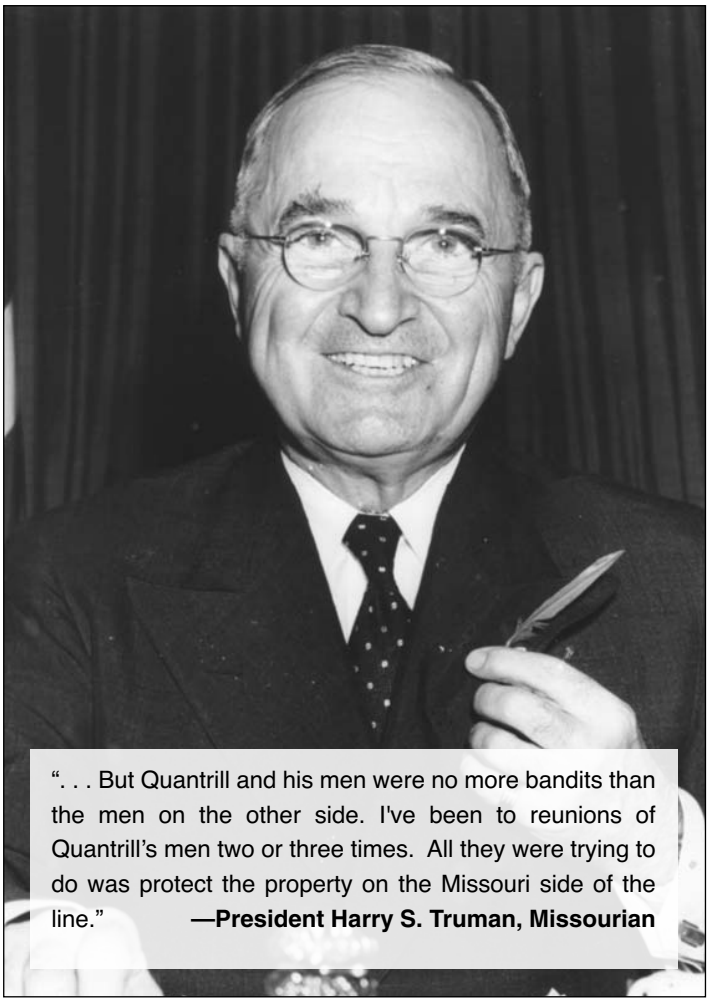
> The hunted men were soldiers, militiamen, Jayhawkers, and Redlegs as well as individuals who had aided jayhawkers, notably individuals who had trafficked in the property stolen from Missourians. Also included were newspapermen who for years had expounded virulent, caustic and inflammatory articles. No small example of this was John Speer Sr. He had once written of the guerrillas: "Of all the mean, miserable creatures that infest the Earth, these canine wretches in human form are the most despicable."
>
> Quantrill's men carried maps that noted the houses marked for destruction.
>
> Once a house had been put to the torch, guerrillas surrounded it to ensure the flames were not extinguished and that the house was completely destroyed. . . .
>
> Any house with porch steps made from gravestones stolen from Missouri cemeteries, as well as any house where any property was recognized as stolen from Missouri, raised the guerrillas' wrath and indignation. They felt compelled to use the torch freely in such instances..
>
> Three hundred buildings comprised the town; the guerrillas singled out around 40 for destruction, mostly in the commercial district that housed or made their business by dealing in plundered goods. Because other buildings caught fire and suffered collateral damage due to their proximity to the condemned buildings, more than 80 buildings were eventually destroyed in the flames. . . .

Contrary to what others have written, Quantrill ordered the bloodshed at Lawrence to be minimal. The refugee Savage noted: "It would have been much worse for Lawrence if Quantrill had not been along." John Newman Edwards added: "Quantrill, during the entire occupation, did not fire his pistol. He saw everything, directed everything, was the one iron man, watchful and vigilant through everything; but he did not kill. He saved many."

PICTURE HISTORY/NEWSCOM.COM

James Henry Lane:
Despised Jayhawker

James Henry Lane was a U.S. representative from Indiana, a senator from Kansas, and a brigadier general of volunteers in the Union Army. He was elected as a Democrat to Congress (1853-55) and elected as a Republican to the Senate (1861 until his death). He was appointed brigadier general by President Abraham Lincoln. Lane led Jayhawkers against General Sterling Price in the Battle of Dry Wood Creek (Sept. 2, 1861) as Price began an offensive to clear out abolitionists in Kansas at the beginning of the Civil War. Lane was defeated in the battle but stayed behind and attacked pro-Southern communities in Missouri behind Price. Lane's men eventually sacked Osceola. There, Lane's forces killed at least nine men, then pillaged, looted, and burned the town. Later, four Southern Partisan women were killed when Union soldiers rigged a building to collapse on female prisoners held in Kansas City. The sacking of Osceola and the murder of the womenfolk spurred the famous raid on Lawrence, Kansas, some time later. Incidentally, Lane also raised one of the first black regiments in the Union Army. He somewhat botched his suicide attempt: On July 1, 1866, he shot himself in the head. He did not die until July 11, 10 agonizing days later.



"... But Quantrill and his men were no more bandits than the men on the other side. I've been to reunions of Quantrill's men two or three times. All they were trying to do was protect the property on the Missouri side of the line." **—President Harry S. Truman, Missourian**

Years after the war, an article from *The Cincinnati Enquirer,* reprinted in the April 22, 1898 *Topeka Mail and Breeze*, asserted:

> As a matter of fact, investigation has shown that Quantrill's methods of warfare were not looked upon with favor by some. He was too humane, and generally shrank from the needless taking of human life. He led the 300 guerrillas against Lawrence, Kansas, and helped sack the town of Olathe, but those living today, who were under his command on those memorable occasions, have testified that Quantrill's horror of needless blood-spilling held his men very much in check and minimized the slaughter.[24]

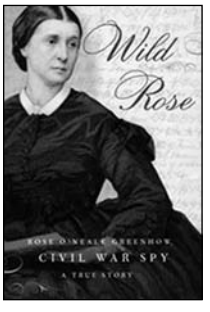
WOMEN AND CHILDREN NOT HARMED

Even the *Lawrence* [Kansas] *Journal-World* newspaper, in its Sunday, September 19, 2004 edition, which republished an account first printed in 1929, admitted that women and children were not harmed by Confederate Partisans in the raid on Lawrence, stating that:

> The invaders divided into parties of six or eight and seemed to infest the whole town. Men, wherever found, were shot down and their homes set afire. Women and children were not harmed, but women's pleas were disregarded.[25]

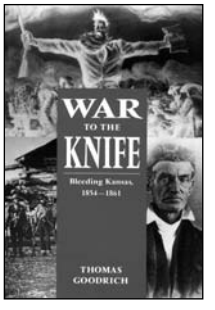
TWO GREAT REVISIONIST BOOKS ON THE CIVIL WAR ERA

Wild Rose: Rose O'Neale Greenhow, Civil War Spy



For sheer bravado, no woman in the North or South rivaled Civil War heroine Rose O'Neale Greenhow. Fearless spy for the Confederacy, glittering Washington hostess and legendary beauty, Rose risked everything for the Rebel cause. In this superb portrait, biographer Ann Blackman tells the true story of a unique woman in history. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Rose Greenhow, fashionable hostess, become Rose Greenhow, intrepid spy. As Blackman reveals, Rose supplied deadly accurate intelligence to General P.G.T. Beauregard. Her messages to Beauregard turned the tide in the first Battle of Bull Run. She was arrested by Allan Pinkerton and imprisoned with her young daughter. But the amazing story does not end there! *Wild Rose*—softcover, #439S, 400 pages, ***$15*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $3 per book S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email tbrca@aol.com for foreign S&H.

War to the Knife: Bleeding Kansas—1854-1861



By Thomas Goodrich. Before there was Antietam or Gettysburg, there was Black Jack and Osawatomie. Long before events at Fort Sumter ignited the War Between the States, men fought and died on the prairies of Kansas over the issue of slavery. "Let the watchword be 'Extermination,' total and complete," cried the local Atchison newspaper. In 1854 a shooting war developed between pro-slavery men in Missouri and free-staters in Kansas. The prize would be the balance of power in Washington, D.C. between slave and free states. Told in the unforgettable words of the men and women of the period, this book is an absorbing account of a brutally bloody episode in our nation's past. What America's first real civil war lacked in numbers, it made up for in inhumane ferocity. *War to the Knife*—hardback, #317, 296 pages, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $3 per book S&H inside the U.S. Outside the U.S. email tbrca@aol.com for foreign S&H.

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Quantrill and his Missouri Partisans, unlike Lane and his Jayhawkers, did not burn or loot Lawrence for envy of the town's prosperity, for it is fact that Lawrence prospered through the theft of Missourians' property which was earned through ingenuity and hard work. They did not possess a "moral high ground" of a thinly disguised mission of saving one society through the destruction of another.

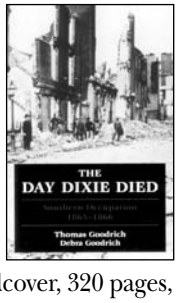
The reasons for Quantrill's actions, and the Missourians who rode with him, can be summed up in the battle cries heard as they galloped into Lawrence: "Remember Osceola. Remember the Girls!" ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1] *Battle Cry of Freedom*, McPherson, 786.
[2] *Quantrill of Missouri*, Peterson, 57-8.
[3] Missouri Partisan Ranger website, Missouri Partisan Act, internet web address: www.rulen.com/partisan/part_act.htm.
[4] *Quantrill of Missouri*, 61.
[5] *Ibid.*, 61-3.
[6] *Ibid.*
[7] *Ibid.*
[8] *Civil War on the Western Border*, Monaghan, 197.
[9] *Ibid.*
[10] *Civil War on the Western Border*, Monaghan, 196.
[11] *The Writings of Abraham Lincoln*, Vol. V, found at the following internet address: www.fullbooks.com/The-Writings-of-Abraham-Lincoln-v55.html.
[12] *Bushwhackers of the Border*, Brophy, 47.
[13] *Ibid.*, 46.
[14] "Quantrill: Soldier or Murderer," Kelley, article found at the following internet address: www.americanhistory.about.com.
[15] *Inside War*, Fellman, 254.
[16] *The Hard Hand of War*, Grimsley, 51.
[17] *Quantrill of Missouri*, 241.
[18] *Ibid.*, 247.
[19] Collapse of Union Jail in Kansas City, Missouri Partisan Ranger website found at the following internet address: www.rulen.com/partisan/collapse.htm.
[20] *Quantrill of Missouri*, 251-2.
[21] *Ibid.*, 252-3.
[22] *Three Years With Quantrill*, Barton, 122-3.
[23] *Ibid.*, 124-6.
[24] *Quantrill of Missouri*, 294-9.
[25] "Quantrill's raid left Lawrence in ruins, killed 143 men," from the September 19, 2004 edition of *The Lawrence World-Journal* newspaper.

Clint E. Lacy is a historian with the John T. Coffee Camp 1934, Missouri Sons of Confederate Veterans. His has written several other fine articles for The Barnes Review including: "Confederate Flag" (Sept./Oct. 2005) and "The Wilson Massacre" (Jan./Feb. 2007).

The Day Dixie Died:
The Occupied South 1865-1866



By Thomas and Debra Goodrich. Starting with the assassination of Lincoln, the authors trace the history of Reconstruction—the death, destruction, crime, starvation, exile and anarchy that pervaded those terrible years. Many photos. #273, hardcover, 320 pages, ***$27*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Send payment to TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa or MasterCard.

The Call of Quantrill

Here's a song about William Clarke Quantrill that was reportedly a favorite of Southern Partisan Jesse James:

Verse 1:

Up! comrades, up! The moon's in the west, and the hounds of old Pennock* will find out our nest.

We must be gone ere the dawning of day; the Quantrill they seek shall be far, far away.

Their toils after us shall ever be vain. Let them scout through the brush and scour the plain;

We'll pass through their midst in the dead of the night. We are lions in combat and eagles in flight. Rouse, my brave boys, up, up and away; press hard on the foe ere the dawning of day;

Chorus:

Rouse, my brave boys, up, up and away; press hard on the foe ere the dawning of day;

Look well to your steeds so gallant in chase. May they never give o'er till they win in the race.

Verse 2:

When old Pennock is weary and the chase given o'er, we'll pass through their midst and bathe in their gore.

We'll come as a thunderbolt comes from the cloud; we'll smite the oppressor and humble the proud.

Few shall escape us and few shall be spared, for keen is our saber, in vengeance 'tis bared;

For none are so strong, so mighty in fight, as the the warrior who battles for our Southern right.

Verse 3:

Though the bush is our home, the green sod our bed, our drink from the river, and roots for our bread, we pine not for more; we bow not the head, for freedom is ever within the green wood.

Tyrants shan't conquer and fetters shan't bind, for true are our rifles; our steeds like the wind.

We'll sheathe not the sword; we'll draw not the rein, till Pennock is banished from valley and plain. Rouse, my brave boys, up, up and away; press hard on the foe ere the dawning of day;

Chorus:

Rouse, my brave boys, up, up and away; press hard on the foe ere the dawning of day;

Look well to your steeds so gallant in chase. May they never give o'er till they win in the race.

—

*William Ridgeway Penick (Pennock seems to be a misspelling that is used in this traditional song) was colonel of the 5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry on the Union Side. He and his regiment served in the Independence area between August, 1862 and June, 1863. He was an adversary of Quantrill.

SOURCE: www.pricecamp.org

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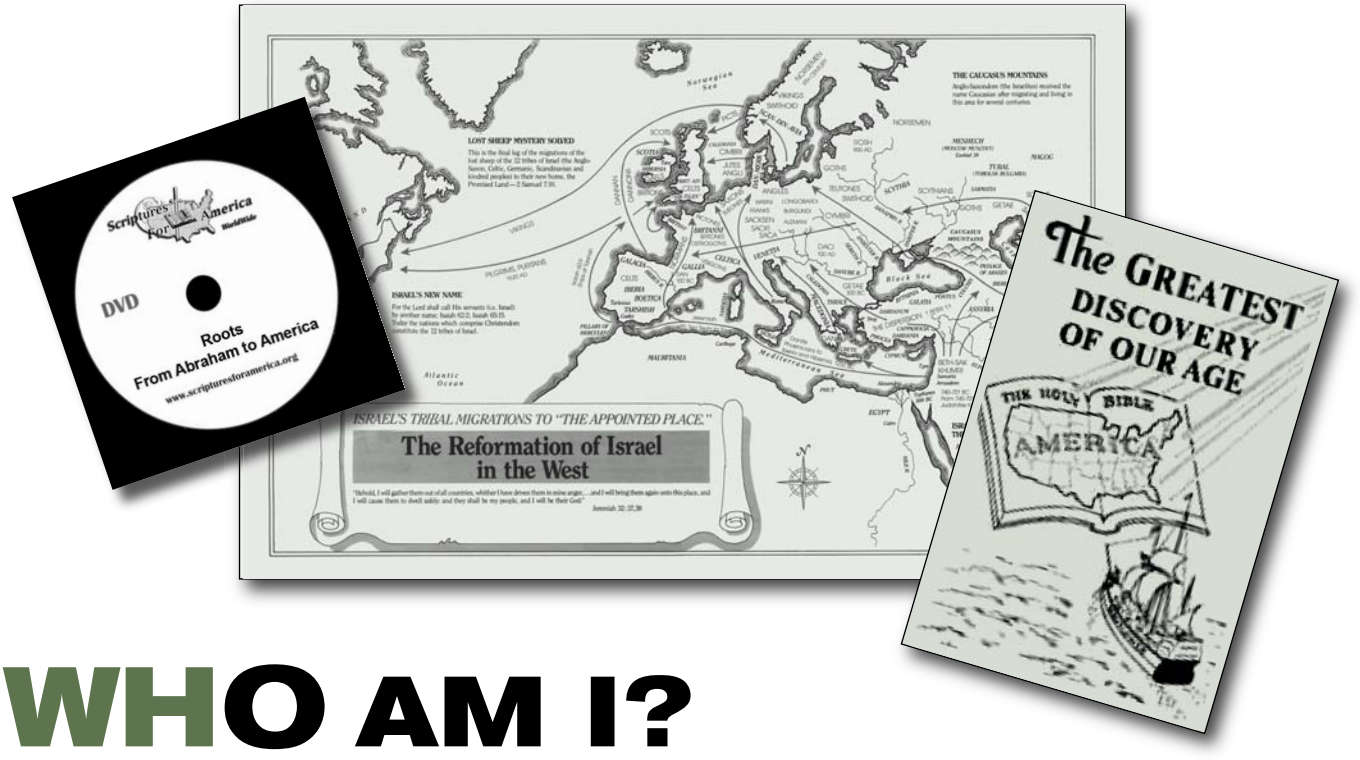

WHO AM I?

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HAVE YOU EVER WONDERED THESE VERY THINGS: "Who am I" or "Where do I come from"? You may answer, "from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, France – that's where I come from." But, where did your ancestor's who settled there come from? The answer to that question is available, and a great mystery has been solved; one that has been purposely hidden from the American people – that of the origins of the Anglo-Saxon, Germanic, Celtic and kindred peoples. It is truly the "Greatest Discovery of Our Age." If you would like to find out what this "Greatest Discovery" is, we would like to share this truth with you.

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Outrage Still Remains in Findley's Writings on *Liberty*

FORMER REP. PAUL FINDLEY is one of the few who dares to speak out against the pro-Israeli lobby, which controls the U.S. government and mass media with money and intimidation. More and more people are awakening to the fact that the once-mighty United States was stolen from the people to serve special interests of war and greed over the world. Here the former congressman tells about the murderous attack on the *USS Liberty* and the criminal cover-up that followed. This is an edited version of an excerpt from his book, *They Dare to Speak Out.*

BY REP. PAUL FINDLEY

After 40 years, James M. Ennes Jr., a retired officer of the U.S. Navy, is still having difficulty prying loose documents that shed light on the worst peacetime disaster in the history of our Navy. He has encountered resistance by the Department of Defense, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC), the book publishing industry, the news media and the Israeli Foreign Ministry. This resistance, seemingly coordinated on an international scale, is especially perplexing because Ennes's goal is public awareness of a remarkable episode of heroism at sea.

As the result of the cover-up, hardly anyone remembers the miraculous survival of the *USS Liberty* after a devastating assault by Israeli forces on June 8, 1967, which left 34 sailors dead, 171 injured, and the ship adrift with no power, rudder or means of communication.

The courage of Capt. William L. McGonagle and his crew in these desperate circumstances earned the *Liberty* a place of honor in the annals of the U.S. Navy. But McGonagle's stirring book-length account of the attack, *Assault on the Liberty*, itself continues to be under attack many years after its publication. . . .

The *Liberty* was assaulted in broad daylight by Israeli forces that knew the ship's identity.[1]

FINDLEY

The *Liberty*, an intelligence-gathering ship, had no combat capability and carried only light machine guns for self-defense. A steady breeze made its U.S. flag easily visible. The assault occurred over a period of nearly two hours—first by air, then by torpedo boat. The ferocity of the attacks left no doubt: the Israeli forces wanted the ship and its crew destroyed.

Even before the American people learned of the attack, U.S. government officials began to promote an account of the assault that was satisfactory to Israel. President Lyndon B. Johnson orchestrated a cover-up so thorough that 16 years after he left office, the episode was still largely unknown.

The day of the attack began in routine fashion, with the ship first proceeding slowly in an easterly direction in the eastern Mediterranean, later following the contour of the coastline westerly about 15 miles off the Sinai Peninsula. On the mainland, Israeli forces were winning the third Arab-Israeli war in 19 years. Israeli Chief of Staff Yitzhak Rabin, announcing that the Israelis had taken the entire Sinai and broken the blockade on the Strait of Tiran, declared: "The Egyptians are defeated."[2] On the eastern

front, the Israelis had overcome Jordanian forces and captured most of the West Bank.

At 6 a.m. an airplane identified as an Israeli Noratlas slowly circled the ship, then departed. At 9 a.m., a jet appeared at a distance, then to the left of the ship.[3] At 10 a.m., two rocket-armed jets circled the ship three times, close enough for their pilots to be seen via binoculars.

An hour later the Israeli Noratlas returned, flying not more than 200 feet directly above the *Liberty*. The ship's crewmembers and the pilot waved at each other. The plane returned every few minutes until 1 p.m.

At 2 p.m., hell broke loose. Three Israeli Mirage fighter planes headed straight for the *Liberty*, their rockets taking out the forward machine guns and wrecking the ship's antennae. The Mirages were joined by Mystere fighters, which dropped napalm on the bridge and deck and repeatedly strafed the ship. The attack continued for more than 20 minutes. By the end of that initial attack, the *Liberty* sustained 821 holes in her sides and decks; more than 100 were rocket-sized.

As the aircraft departed, three torpedo boats took over the attack, firing five torpedoes, one of which tore a 40-foot hole in the hull, killing 25 sailors. The ship was in flames, listing precariously and taking on water. The crew was ordered to prepare to abandon ship. As life rafts were lowered, the torpedo boats moved closer and shot them to pieces. One boat concentrated machinegun fire on rafts that were still on deck as crew members there tried to extinguish the napalm fires.

"Israel claims they mistook the ship for the Egyptian horse carrier El Quseir. *The* Liberty *was more than 40 feet longer, laced with satellite dishes and seven-foot tall stencils of the ship's name on its sides."*

By 3:15 p.m., the ship had no engines and no rudder. Fearing further attack, Capt. McGonagle, despite severe leg injuries, stayed on the bridge. Israeli aircraft came and went during the next hour.

U.S. air support never arrived. The *USS Saratoga* was only 30 minutes away, and, with a squadron of fighter planes on deck ready for a routine operation, it was prepared to respond to an attack almost instantly. But the rescue never occurred.

Adm. Donald Engen, then captain of the *USS America*, a second U.S. carrier in the vicinity, later explained: "President Johnson had very strict control. Even though we knew the *Liberty* was under attack, I couldn't just go and order a rescue."[4]

The ship's planes were hardly in the air when the voice of Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara was heard over Sixth Fleet radios: "Tell the Sixth Fleet to get those aircraft back immediately."[5]

Shortly after 3 p.m., nearly an hour after the *Liberty*'s plea was first heard, the White House gave momentary approval to a rescue mission, and planes from both carriers were launched. At almost precisely the same instant, the Israeli government informed the U.S. naval attaché in Tel Aviv that its forces had "erroneously attacked a U.S. ship" after mistaking it for an Egyptian vessel, and offered "abject apologies." With the apology in hand, Johnson again ordered U.S. aircraft back to their carriers.

When the second launch occurred, there were no Israeli forces to destroy or drive away. Fifteen hours of lonely struggle to keep the wounded alive and the vessel afloat was ahead for the *Liberty* and its ravaged crew. Not until dawn of the next day would the *Liberty* see a U.S. plane or ship.

The next morning, two U.S. destroyers arrived with medical and repair assistance. Soon the wounded were transferred to the carrier hospital by helicopter. The ship limped to Malta, where a Navy court of inquiry was to be held, but the inquiry was destined to be a cover-up.

The cover-up began almost the moment the assault ended. The apology from Israeli officials reached the White House moments after the last gun fired at the *Liberty*. Johnson accepted the "condolences" of Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol, even though readily available information showed the Israeli version to be false. The CIA had learned a day before the attack that the Israelis planned to sink the ship.[6] [Clearly the CIA did not pass a warning on to the ship.]

Congressional comments echoed the president's interpretation of the event, and the nation was caught up in euphoria over Israel's stunning victories. The *Liberty* got scant attention.

The Pentagon staved off reporters' inquiries with the promise of a "comprehensive statement" once the official inquiry, conducted by Adm. Isaac Kidd, was finished.[7] Arriving at Malta, Kidd gave explicit orders to the crew: "Answer no questions. If somehow you are backed into a corner, then you may say that it was an accident and that Israel has apologized. You may say nothing else."

With the testimony completed, Adm. Kidd handcuffed himself to a huge box of records and flew to Washington, where they were examined by Chief of Naval Operations Adm. McDonald, as well as by congressional leaders before the long-awaited summary statement was issued.[8] When it was finally released, it was far from comprehensive.[9] It made no attempt to fix blame, focusing almost entirely on the actions of the crew.

The censored summary did not reveal that the ship had been under close aerial surveillance by Israel for hours before the attack.[10] It contained nothing to dispute the

notion of mistaken identity. The Navy reported that the attack lasted only six minutes and asserted that firing stopped when the torpedo boats came close enough to identify the U.S. flag. The Navy made no mention of napalm nor of life rafts being shot up.

The ship's name appeared in large letters on the stern and that the hull number was plainly visible on the bow. A breeze made the ship's U.S. flag easily visible during the day. A new 5- by 8-foot flag had been displayed early on the day of the attack. By the time the torpedo boats arrived, this flag had been shot down, but an even larger (7- by 13-foot) flag was mounted in plain view from a yardarm. The attackers, whether by air or surface, could not avoid knowing it was a U.S. ship. *Liberty*'s intercept operators had heard the Israeli reconnaissance pilots reporting to Israeli headquarters that the ship was American.

Lt. James M. Ennes Jr., a cipher officer recovering in a hospital from shrapnel wounds, determined to unravel the story. During the four months he was bedridden at Portsmouth, Virginia, he collected information from his shipmates. Later, stationed in Germany, he recorded the recollections of other crewmembers. Transferred to Washington, D.C., he secured government reports under the Freedom of Information Act, and he also obtained the full Court of Inquiry report, which was finally, after nine years, declassified from top secret in 1976.

The result was Ennes's *Assault on the Liberty*, published in 1980, two years after he retired from the Navy. I first read the book while crossing the Atlantic as a member of a congressional delegation. Amazed by its contents, I shared it with several colleagues, who were equally astounded. Ennes discovered "shallowness" in the court's questioning, and a failure to follow up "on evidence that the attack was planned in advance," as well as evidence that interceptors from two radio stations heard an Israeli pilot identify the ship as American.[11]

On recommendation of the U.S. Navy, William L. McGonagle, captain of the *Liberty*, was approved by President Johnson for the nation's highest award, the Congressional Medal of Honor. According to Ennes, the captain "defied bullets, shrapnel and napalm" during the attack and, despite injuries, stayed on the bridge throughout the night. Under his leadership, the 82 crewmen who survived death and injury had kept the ship afloat despite a 40-foot hole in its side, and managed to bring the crippled vessel to safe harbor.

McGonagle was an authentic hero, but he was not to get the award with the customary style and publicity. It would not be presented by the president, nor would the event be at the White House. The Navy got instructions to arrange the ceremony elsewhere. It was up to the Navy to find a suitable place. Adm. Thomas L. Moorer, who had become

MEDAL OF HONOR CITATION

Captain William L. McGonagle

"FOR CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty as Commanding Officer, *USS Liberty* (AGTR-5) in the Eastern Mediterranean on 8-9 June 1967. Sailing in international waters, the *Liberty* was attacked without warning by jet fighter aircraft and motor torpedo boats which inflicted many casualties among the crew and caused extreme damage to the ship. Although severely wounded during the first air attack, Captain (then a commander) McGonagle remained at his battle station on the badly damaged bridge and, with full knowledge of the seriousness of his wounds, subordinated his own welfare to the safety and survival of his command.

Com. McGonagle, despite physical injury and Israeli assault, managed somehow to guide his ship and crew to safety. Here he is shown on the bridge of the *Liberty* after the attack.

Steadfastly refusing any treatment which would take him away from his post, he calmly continued to exercise firm command of his ship. Despite continuous exposure to fire, he maneuvered his ship, directed its defense, supervised the control of flooding and fire, and saw to the care of the casualties. Captain McGonagle's extraordinary valor under these conditions inspired the surviving members of the *Liberty*'s crew, many of them seriously wounded, to heroic efforts to overcome the battle damage and keep the ship afloat. Subsequent to the attack, although in great pain and weak from the loss of blood, Captain McGonagle remained at his battle station and continued to conn his ship for more than 17 hours. It was only after rendezvous with a United States destroyer that he relinquished personal control of the *Liberty* and permitted himself to be removed from the bridge. Even then, he refused much needed medical attention until convinced that the seriously wounded among his crew had been treated. Captain McGonagle's superb professionalism, courageous fighting spirit, and valiant leadership saved his ship and many lives. His actions sustain and enhance the finest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

PHOTO: WWW.HISTORY.NAVY.MIL

chief of naval operations shortly before the order arrived, was upset. It was the only Congressional Medal of Honor that, in his experience, would not be presented at the White House. He protested to Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara, but the order stood. No voice of protest came from the legislature for which the medal is named.

The admiral would have been even more upset had he known at the time that the White House delayed approving the medal until it was cleared by Israel. Ennes quoted a naval officer as saying: "The government is pretty jumpy about Israel. The State Department even asked the Israeli ambassador if his government had any objection to McGonagle getting the medal. 'Certainly not,' Israel said."[12] The text of the accompanying citation gave no offense: it did not even mention Israel.

ADM. THOMAS MOORER

The secretary of the Navy presented the medal in a small, quiet ceremony at the Navy Yard in Washington. Adm. Moorer said later that he was not surprised by the extraordinary arrangements.[13] "They had been trying to hush it up all the way through."

Even tombstone inscriptions at Arlington National Cemetery perpetuated the cover-up.[14] As with McGonagle's citation, Israel was unmentioned. For 15 years, the marker over the graves of six *Liberty* crewmen read simply: "Died in the Eastern Mediterranean." There was no mention of the ship, the circumstances or Israel.

Finally, survivors of the ship banded together to form the USS Liberty Veterans Association and launched a protest that produced a modest improvement. The cover-up was lifted slightly in 1982, when the cemetery marker was changed to read, "Killed *USS Liberty*." The dedication event at gravesite was as quiet as the McGonagle ceremony had been years before. The only civilian official of the U.S. government attending, Senator Larry Pressler, promised further investigation of the *Liberty* episode, but did nothing.

"We get lots of promises," Ennes says, "but no action."

The national cover-up of the event went so far as to dictate the phrasing of letters of condolence to the survivors of those killed in the assault. In such circumstances, next of kin normally receive a letter from the president setting forth the facts of the tragedy and expressing profound feelings over the hardship, sacrifice, and bravery involved in the serviceman's death.

To senior White House officials, however, death by Israeli fire was different from death at the hands of the Vietcong. A few days after the assault on the *Liberty*, the senior official in charge of President Johnson's liaison with the Jewish community, Harry McPherson, received this message from White House aide James Cross: "Thirty-one Navy personnel were killed aboard the *USS Liberty* as the result of the accidental attack by Israeli forces. The attached condolence letters, which have been prepared using basic formats approved for Vietnam War casualties, strike me as inappropriate in this case. Due to the very sensitive nature of the whole Arab-Israeli situation and the circumstances under which these people died, I would ask that you review these drafts and provide me with nine or 10 different responses which will adequately deal with this special situation.[15]

The "special situation" led McPherson to agree that many of the usual paragraphs of condolence were "inappropriate." He suggested phrases that de-emphasized combat, and that ignored the Israeli role and even the sacrifice involved. McPherson suggested the letters express gratitude for the "contribution to the cause of peace" made by the victims and state that Johnson had tried to avert the Israeli-Arab war.

PURE MURDER

Books have perpetuated myths about the *Liberty*. Yitzhak Rabin, military commander of Israeli forces at the time, declared in his memoirs, published in 1979, that the *Liberty* was mistaken for an Egyptian ship.

Lyndon Johnson's memoirs, *Vantage Point*, continued the fiction that the ship had been "attacked in error."[16] Although his signature had appeared on letters of condolence to 34 next of kin, his memoirs reported the death toll at 10.[17] He cited 100 wounded; the actual count was 171. He added, "This heartbreaking episode grieved the Israelis deeply, as it did us." The commander in chief devoted only 16 lines to one of the worst peacetime naval disasters in history.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who personally ordered the attack, made no mention of the *Liberty* in his

lengthy autobiography.[18] According to the CIA document, Dayan had issued the order over the protests of another Israeli general, who said "this is pure murder."

The cover-up dogged Ennes in marketing his book.[19] Despite high praise in reviews, book orders routinely got "lost," wholesale listings disappeared mysteriously, and the Israeli lobby launched a far-flung campaign to discredit the book. The naval base in San Diego returned a supply of the books when a chaplain filed a complaint. Military writer George Wilson told Ennes that when *The Washington Post* printed a review, "It seemed that every phone in the building had someone calling to complain about our mention of the book."

Israel took swift measures to warn U.S. readers to ignore favorable reviews. The Israeli Foreign Office charged, "Ennes allows his very evident rancor and subjectivity to override objective analysis . . . [his] conclusions fly in the face of logic and military facts." These charges, Ennes later said, were "adopted by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith for distribution to Israeli supporters throughout the United States." A caller to AIPAC was told that the book was "a put-up job, all lies and financed by the National Association of Arab Americans."[20]

"Above all, he knew that Liberty*'s intercept operators had heard the Israeli reconnaissance pilots reporting to Israeli headquarters that the ship was American."*

As the result of radio talk shows and lecture platforms on which Ennes appeared, he heard from people "all over the country" who had been frustrated in efforts to buy his book.[21] Several retail bookstores, seeking to order the book from the publisher, Random House, were told the book did not exist, that it had not been published, or that it was out of print, or withdrawn to avoid a lawsuit.

Talk show host Ray Taliaferro caused a stir one Sunday night in 1980 when he announced over San Francisco radio station KGO that he would interview Ennes the following Sunday.[22] More than 500 protest letters poured into the station, but the program went on. Public response was overwhelming, as listener calls continued to stream in for a full hour after the two-hour show with Ennes had ended. Two phone calls arrived threatening Taliaferro's life—one on a supposedly private line.

At the invitation of Paul Backus, editor of *The Journal of Electronic Defense*, Ennes wrote a guest editorial in 1981 on the implications of the *Liberty* incident, stating that friendly nations sometimes feel compelled to take hostile actions.[23] In the case of the *Liberty*, he added:

> Because the friendly nation . . . is the nation of Israel, and because the nation of Israel is widely, passionately, and expensively supported in the United States, and perhaps also because a proper inquiry would reveal a humiliating failure of command, control, and communications, an adequate investigation . . . has yet to be politically palatable.

Backus was stunned when the owners of the magazine, an organization of military- and defense-related executives known as the Association of Old Crows, ordered him not to publish the editorial. Association spokesman Gus Slayton wrote to Backus that the item was "excellent," but said "it would not be appropriate to publish it now in view of the heightened tension in the Middle East."

As Ennes lectured at universities in the Midwest and West in 1981 and 1982, he encountered protests in different form. Although most reaction was highly favorable, hecklers called him a liar and an "anti-Semite." Posters announcing his lectures were ripped down. Wording identical to that used by the Israeli Foreign Office and B'nai B'rith in their attacks on the book appeared in flyers distributed by local "Jewish student unions" as Ennes spoke at colleges.

Criticism of Ennes's book seemed to be coordinated on a national—even international—scale. After National Public Radio broadcast the full text of the book over its book-reading network, local Anti-Defamation League spokesmen demanded and received the opportunity for a 10-minute rebuttal at the end of the series.[24] The rebuttal in Seattle was almost identical to the wording of a document attacking the book that was issued by the Israeli Foreign Office in Jerusalem. Both rebuttals matched verbatim a letter criticizing Ennes that had appeared in the Jacksonville, Florida, *Times-Union*.

Ennes's misfortunes took an ironic turn in June 1982 when ABC'S *Nightline* canceled the broadcast of a segment it had prepared on the 15-year reunion of the *Liberty* crew. The show was preempted by crisis coverage of Israel's invasion of Lebanon, which had begun the day before. In early 1983, *Nightline* rescheduled the segment, but once again Israel intruded, this time when Moshe Arens, Israel's new ambassador to the United States, took the allotted time. Subsequently, the edited tape and 15 reels of unedited film disappeared from the studio library.

Ennes's book may have cost the former captain of the ill-fated *USS Pueblo* an appearance on ABC's *Good Morning America* television show in 1980.[25] Bucher was invited to New York for a post-captivity interview. Suddenly the invitation was withdrawn. A studio official told Bucher only that he had heard there were problems "upstairs," but then he asked Bucher, "Did you have a book review published

recently in *The Washington Post*?" He had indeed. The review had heaped praise on Ennes's book.

Later in 1983, the Jewish War Veterans organization protested when the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) quoted Ennes to support its call for "proper honors" for those killed on the *Liberty*, and again when James R. Currieo, national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, referred to the "murderous Israeli attack."[26] Currieo excited Jewish wrath even more when he published in the VFW magazine a letter to President Reagan inviting the White House to send a representative to the cemetery to help honor the men who died. There was no reply.

Twenty-two years after publication of *Assault on the Liberty*, Ennes is still receiving a steady flow of correspondence about the episode, particularly through the book's official web site at www.ussliberty.org. Elected by his shipmates as their official historian, he became editor of *The USS Liberty Newsletter*. Another retired officer, Admiral Thomas L. Moorer (1912-2004), actively applauded Ennes's activities and wanted an investigation. He scoffed at the mistaken identity theory, and said he hoped Congress would investigate. If it refused, he favored reopening the Navy's court of inquiry. He added, "I would like to see it done, but I doubt seriously that it will be allowed."

"In fact, the cover-up began almost the moment the Israeli assault ended. The apology from Israeli officials reached the White House moments after the last gun fired at the Liberty*."*

Asked why the Johnson administration ordered the cover-up, Moorer was blunt: "The clampdown was not actually for security reasons but for domestic political reasons. I don't think there is any question about it. What other reasons could there have been? President Johnson was worried about the reaction of Jewish voters."

Moorer maintained the attack was "absolutely deliberate" and said, "The American people would be goddamn mad if they knew what goes on." Indeed: Ennes learned from a U.S. Air Force intelligence analyst that "the Israelis not only knew we [on the *Liberty*] were American but were deeply frustrated and angry when the *Liberty* did not sink quickly as intended."[27] ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1]James M. Ennes, Jr., *Assault on the Liberty,* Pacific Northwest, September 1982.
[2]*New York Times*, June 8, 1967.
[3]U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, June 1978.
[4]Adm. Donald Engen, interview, August 29, 1983.
[5]*Assault on the Liberty, op. cit.*
[6]*New York Times*, June 10, 1967.
[7]*U.S. News and World Report*, June 26, 1967; *Defense Electronics*, October 1981.
[8]Adm. Isaac Kidd, interview, October 7, 1963.
[9]Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs), news release, June 28, 1967.
[10]*Assault on the Liberty.*
[11]*Ibid.*
[12]*Ibid.*
[13]*Christian Science Monitor*, June 22, 1982.
[14]*USS Liberty Newsletter*, December 1982.
[15]White House memorandum from James U. Cross to Harry McPherson, June 20, 1967.
[16]President Lyndon Johnson, *Vantage Point.*
[17]These understated numbers reflect estimates that appeared in some newspapers before the full casualty count was known; *New York Times*, June 9, 1967.
[18]Moshe Dayan, *Story of My Life.*
[19]*Washington Post*, July 18, 1982; Ennes, interview, August 10, 1982.
[20]Ennes, interview, April 30, 1983.
[21]*Middle East Perspective*, June 1981.
[22]*Assault on the Liberty.*
[23]*Ibid.*
[24]*Ibid.*
[25]Bucher.
[26]*Jewish Veterans*, April/May/June 1983.
[27]Ennes, "The USS *Liberty* Still Covered Up After 35 Years," *Washington Report on Middle East Affairs*, June/July 2002.

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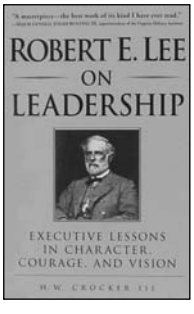
Paul Findley is a former U.S. representative (R) from Illinois. First elected in 1961, he lost his seat in 1982 to Sen. Dick Durbin. Findley is a cofounder of the Council for the National Interest, a Washington advocacy group. Putting the interests of America and Americans first, Findley is a frequent critic of U.S. foreign policy that puts other nations' interests before those of the United States, especially Israel. For this stance, the Congressman has been labeled "anti-Semitic."



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Robert E. Lee on Leadership: Executive Lessons in Character, Courage and Vision. Gen. Robert E. Lee eluded the Union army for three years and cunningly thwarted his foe by applying successful leadership and military acumen, winning many battles even though losing the war. However, his reputation and legacy remain intact, suggesting leadership principles that could be applied today. In very readable prose, H.W. Crocker reviews Lee's career in the military, as a farmer and a college president. At the end of each chapter, Crocker provides a section called "Lee's Lessons"—leadership principles based on Lee's Christian lifestyle, his education and his character. Softcover, 256 pages, #484, ***$15*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge to Visa or MC. Add $3 S&H in U.S.

COMMENTARY

Why *Terrorism?*

TERRORISM IS A FORM OF WAR, often by a minority. No war is justifiable nor is terrorism, but least of all preemptive war, which (as Kaiser Wilhem is claimed to have said) is a prelude to national suicide. Here's why . . .

BY DR. A. H. KRIEG

The proper name for "terrorism" is "fourth-generation war." [TBR, March/April 2007, p. 25—Ed.] Most people, even military, do not understand how to combat fourth-generation warfare. This is true in America, Europe and the Middle East as well as in Asia, where the accepted means of countering terrorism are third-generation military or police actions against an unseen and unidentified foe—an exercise in futility.

Third-generation warfare is based on lines of combat between recognizably differing military units fighting for territorial dominance. If there are no static lines, and the foe is unidentifiable, the military exercise becomes a waste of time. This can best be demonstrated by the recent 2006 war between the Lebanese Hezbollah militias and the Israeli Defense Force (IDF). With total air and sea superiority and a manpower advantage of seven to one, including artillery and armor, the IDF, with 25,000 men, lost a fourth-generation war against a force of less than 4,000 men. Furthermore the dilatory effect of the conflict demonstrates 37% of all Lebanese casualties were women and children and 67% were civilians. On the other hand, Israel suffered 17% civilian casualties.

This certainly gives one cause to consider the continuous Israeli claim of victimization. In fact, the Israeli action merely obviously unified and steeled the civilian defenders of Lebanon while exposing the ruthlessness of the invaders.

Preemptive war against an assumed sponsor of fourth-generation war results in catastrophic civilian and military losses of the defender. In Iraq this has resulted in the deaths

of over 655,000 Iraqis. The aggressor does not fare well either, with American military losses of well over 3,000, U.S. mercenary loss of over 5,200, and about 117,000 total wounded. The ratio of dead to wounded in this sort of conflict is about 17 to one or about double that of third-generation warfare.

It should also be noted that as of January 2007 we have 144,000 mercenaries in Iraq. Additionally, 5,000 Mexicans have been granted citizenship and there are 70,000 green card-holding servicemen. The mercenaries and Mexicans are not counted in the reporting of injured and killed troops in Iraq and neither are those who die outside Iraq. So all reporting on dead and injured, like most government statistics, are all lies. Preemptive war is contrary to Western morality and is in fact a Talmudic concept.

ASSAULT ON THE CONSTITUTION

Police on the other hand attempt to curtail population freedom, and terrorize the population as a whole, working under the false assumption that this will lead to arrests of terrorists, which it does not. In fact this sort of procedure reaps about the same results as torture as instituted under Secretary Rumsfeld in 2006. The best example of this is the U.S. Patriot Act, which violates the U.S. Constitution as well as the Bill of Rights, Articles 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. In other words, the entire Bill of Rights except articles 2 and 3. The Justice Department as well as our executive have repeatedly told us how necessary this law is and how successfully it has been applied in the arrests of over 400 potential terrorists. Again a lie. Of the 400 arrested, 200 were released immediately after being arrested because they had done nothing wrong.

"Police on the other hand attempt to curtail population freedom, and terrorize the population as a whole working under the false assumption that this will lead to arrests of terrorists."

One hundred eighty-six were found to be in minor violation of immigration statutes; some were released on bond, others were fined, some were jailed—none for more than 12 months. Of the balance, to this day only three have been convicted of aiding and abetting. Not a single one has been convicted of directly being involved in any terrorist act. We see here 300 million people placed in legal and judicial jeopardy for the arrest of a tiny few. These are not acceptable odds.

Aside from any and all considerations as a defensive act the only logical behavior for the American government, or any government under such terrorist duress, would be to seal and control our borders and to expel the over 340,000 illegal felons along with the approximate 15-20 million illegal immigrants residing in our society. Replenishing the non-replacement birth rate of Caucasians to support social services may well be one of the primary motives. Notwithstanding the potential terrorism, illegal immigrants are responsible for too many murders, robberies and other crimes to tolerate.

Considerations of fighting terrorism must by necessity be based upon an understanding of its cause. This fact is universally ignored. People do not become terrorists in a vacuum. To fight terrorism, a good understanding of its root cause must first be at hand. Our therefore first consideration is who are the terrorists and who are their targets, and why. The American mainstream media's continuous diatribe that they hate us for our wealth, our way of life, and are envious of our materialistic society and freedoms simply will not fly.

This writer may not be happy that one of my neighbors has a better house, nicer car or even a better-looking wife, but I will certainly not attack him due to these inequities.

SEVERE GRIEVANCES

These media pronouncements are shallow and without merit. Hate is not a sufficient cause for terrorism. In order for an individual to consider an act of terrorism against another party there must be present several grievances of very substantial dimension. The terrorist must be destitute and have no visible means of improving his situation; and he must be hopelessly depressed about his future. Who the terrorist's target is, directly relates to the mind-set of the terrorists. So, how do they determine who their enemies are and how do they reach that decision?

In the Middle East, the place from which most 21st century terrorism emanates, we can see the cancer that is at the core of its growth. Israel's genocidal treatment of the Palestinians and its theft of Palestinian property is the underlying cause of all terrorism of Middle East origin. Regardless of what other concerns are brought out, in the end it always goes back to Palestine and Israel. Neither of these two adversaries is directly responsible for the conflict; if in fact we were to attempt to lay blame on any single party for it, it would have to be the United Kingdom.

TIME TO WITHDRAW

Historically there are numerous misconceptions relating to the origins of this conflict that have been hyped and misconstrued by the media who have unfortunately become the harbingers of Zionist disinformation and propaganda tools of the power elite. Considering who controls American and British mainstream media, that should not surprise anyone. Historic omission of relevant facts relating to the foundation of Israel in 1948 and its immediate acceptance by America, which then forced acceptance by the UN is as much at the heart of this conflict as is the United Kingdom.

In fact the Arabs lost the 1948 war 10 years earlier (1936-

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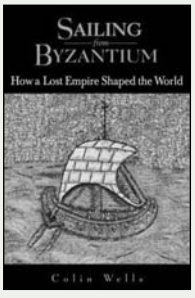
Religious Attitudes of the Indo-Europeans. By Hans F.K. Guenther. The author reflects on the religion of the Indo-European-speaking peoples. Comparing Indian, Persian, Slavic, Teutonic and other people's religions, he identifies specific attitudes of the Indo-Europeans. A true classic. #308, softcover, 112 pages, ***$12.***



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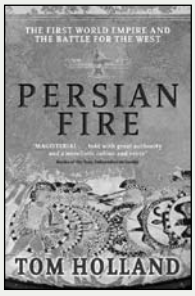

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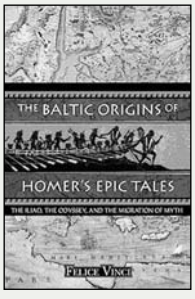
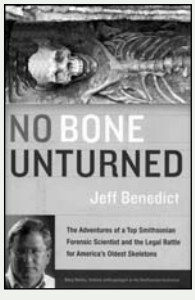
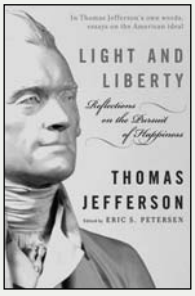


ADDED 2007! ***The Baltic Origins of Homer's Epics.*** Here is compelling evidence that the events of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey* took place in the Baltic and not the Mediterranean. Reveals how a climate change forced the migration of peoples and their myths to ancient Greece and identifies the true locations of Troy and Ithaca in the Baltic Sea and Calypso's Isle in the North Atlantic Ocean—following Homer's own descriptions. Inspired by Plutarch's remark that Calypso's Isle was only five days sailing from Britain, Felice Vinci convincingly argues that Homer's epic tales are not about Greeks at all. Softcover, 384 pages, #456, ***$23.***



No Bone Unturned: The Battle for America's Oldest Skeletons. Journalist Jeff Benedict takes us inside the world of forensic science as seen through the eyes of a leading specialist, Doug Owsley. Just days before Owsley was to begin studying the Kennewick skeleton, federal authorities, with the help of Bill Clinton, seized it and announced it would be handed over to the Indian tribes who claimed it as their own—even though it was Caucasoid. For six years Owsley fought to study the skeleton. Softcover, 304 pages, 387S, ***$19.***



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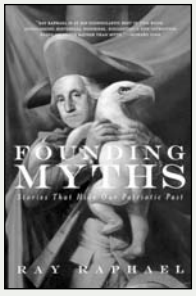

ADDED 2007!* Founding Myths: Stories That Hide Our Patriotic Past.** With wit and flair this book exposes the errors and inventions in 13 of America's most cherished tales, from Paul Revere's famous ride to Patrick Henry's "Liberty or Death" speech. Exploring the dynamic intersection between history-making and story-making, award-winning author and historian Ray Raphael shows how these fictions—conceived in the narrowly nationalistic politics of the 19th century—undermine our democratic ideals. This book is one every TBR reader will enjoy quoting from. TWO binding options: hardback, 354 pages, #452H, ***$27; softcover, 354 pages, #452S, ***$16***.

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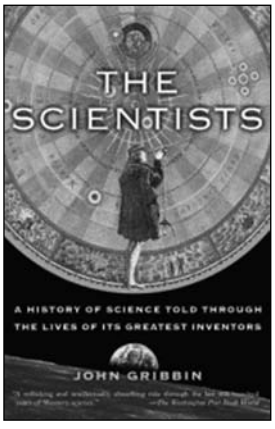

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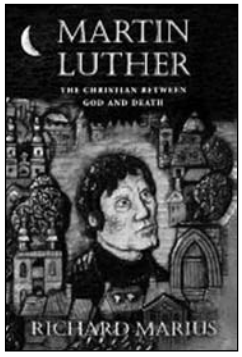
The Christian Between God & Death



Author Robert Marius follows Martin Luther from his birth in Saxony in 1483 during Frederick III's reign, through his schooling in Erfurt, his flight to an Augustinian monastery and ordination to the outbreak of his revolt against Rome in 1517, the Wittenberg years, his progress to Worms, his exile in the Wartburg and his triumphant return to Wittenberg. All the way throughout, Marius pauses to acquaint us with pertinent issues: authority in the church; the theology of penance; the timing of Luther's "Reformation breakthrough"; the German peasantry in 1525; Thomas Müntzer's revolutionaries; the "whys" and "hows" of Luther's attack on Erasmus; and more. Luther emerges as a real human being—a skeptic who hated skeptics. Explains how Luther's thinking influenced the modern religious consciousness of the Western world. Softcover, 300+ pages, #500, ***$20***.

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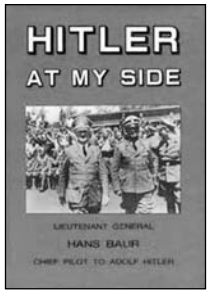
Hitler: At My Side:

The Recollections of Lt. Gen. Hans Baur, Hitler's Personal Pilot



Hans Baur, chief pilot and friend to Adolf Hitler, was a World War I flying ace, pioneer mail pilot, Lufthansa flight captain, companion to the Fuehrer in the Berlin bunker and the victim of barbaric treatment for 10 years by the Soviets after World War II. His autobiography is an amazing adventure story told honestly and forthrightly without exaggeration or embellishment. It was Baur's wish to tell the tale of his experiences at Hitler's side so history could judge for itself the "real Adolf Hitler." Very difficult to find book. Hardback, 230 pages, 75 rare photos, #453, ***$25.***

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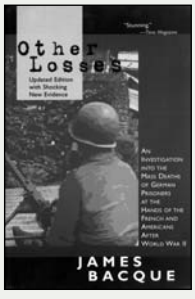
The Only Philosopher Executed at Nuremberg

Myth of the 20th Century. By Alfred Rosenberg. Rosenberg was a deep thinker and brilliant writer during Germany's National Socialist era. He was the lone author hanged at Nuremberg—executed for the contents of this book and others he wrote. What was so dangerous about Rosenberg that he has to be eliminated from the historical scene? Answer: He wrote about race, religion, ethnicity and cultural identity as they related to the evolving German state. This book, along with Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and Goering's *Germany Reborn*, was a foundation for the super-nationalist rebirth that drove Nazi Germany to the brink of European leadership. Softcover, 8.5 x 11 format, #417, 528 pages, ***$35.***

Political Essays. By Alfred Rosenberg. Selected and translated with an introduction by Dr. Alexander Jacob. The National Socialist movement has hitherto been dismissed as a racialist movement that had no serious political philosophy and foundation. One has only to read this collection of essays by "banned" writer Alfred Rosenberg (the chief ideologue of the Reich) to see that that is a false claim. This collection of prescient essays not only clarifies the internal aims of the regenerative German National Socialist movement but also examines the external, foreign policy goals of Hitler. Softcover, 8.5 x 11 format, 150 pages, #422, ***$15.***



Other Losses: Investigation Into the Mass Deaths of German Prisoners. By James Bacque. The first edition of this controversial book revealed that 1 million German POWs were starved and worked to death in U.S. and French death camps after WWII. Millions of survivors turned the book into a bestseller, while the U.S. and French governments attacked Bacque for exaggeration. None, however, could explain the mass deaths of these German ex-combatants. This extended edition presents relevant new material plus new evidence. #127, softcover, 288 pages, ***$24.***

The Estonian Viking Division of the Waffen SS. The Estonian Narwa Battalion was the first and best fighting unit fielded by the small Baltic nation as part of a German-led crusade to defeat Communism. Fully motorized and equipped with heavy support weapons, it was able to take its place in the multinational SS Viking Division. Compiled by military historian Richard Landwehr. Filled with rare photos. 8.5 by 11 format, softcover, 78 pages, #363, ***$20.***

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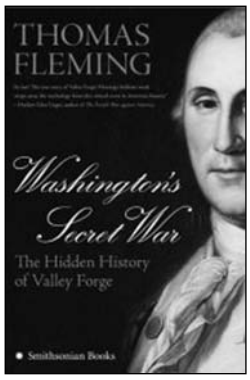
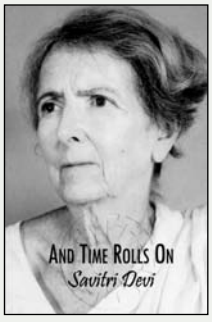


George Washington's Secret War: The Hidden History of Valley Forge. Thomas Fleming's riveting volume depicts Valley Forge as the Revolutionary War's turning point, with the fulcrum being George Washington's ability to develop "a new kind of leadership" that combined military and political elements. Recognizing the limited applicability of European precedents in the new republic, Washington simultaneously had to revitalize an army on the point of collapse and energize a Continental Congress ignorant of how to conduct a war. Hardback, 384 pages, #487H, ***$28.*** Softcover, 384 pages, #487S, ***$15.***



ADDED 2007! ***And Time Rolls On: The Savitri Devi Interviews.*** Edited by R.G. Fowler. This is an excellent primer on the beliefs of Devi while still encompassing an expansive range of topics. An unapologetic admirer of National Socialism and even more so of Hitler himself, Savitri Devi thinks within a framework of a timeless Hindu and Indo-European world view. Believing Hinduism is the only religion perfectly compatible with National Socialism, she explains how the two philosophies can be melded together in a truly Aryan way. These interviews were originally conducted by now-imprisoned Revisionist Ernst Zuendel, but Mr. R.G. Fowler deserves rich praise for his painstaking editing. Softcover, 190 pages, #463, ***$22.***

The Real Lincoln

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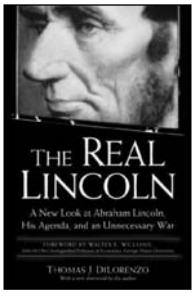

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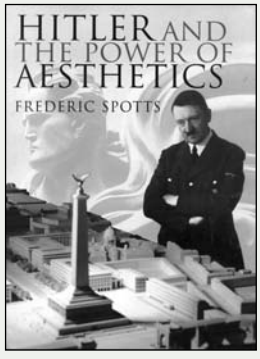

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39) when, under the British mandate, Zionists were armed and allowed by the British to drive Palestinian Christians as well as Muslims off their lands and to establish a quasi-government that waged a terrorist war against the entire Arab population and then eventually against the British. This culminated in the terrorist attack on the British high command at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem by the forerunner of the Israeli Mossad. It was in fact the beginning of state terrorism by the Zionist state. By 1948 the Palestinians were already a defeated nation.

The fact that the Palestinians were given total control in perpetuity of all of Palestine by the British crown under treaty agreement with general Viscount Edmund Henry Allenby in 1918, after having helped him defeat the German ally, the Ottoman Empire seems to have gone awry. The subsequent Balfour Declaration issued by the British to Lord Rothschild as president of the World Zionist Federation granting Zionists the very same Palestine (that by the way the British never owned) is at the root of the entire Middle East problem. Arabs view this as a gross betrayal of their homeland of over 3,000 years.

"Palestinians were given total control in perpetuity of all of Palestine by the British crown under treaty with General Edmund Henry Allenby in 1918."

THAT'S HOW IT WORKS IN ISRAEL

Our media would have us believe that the Palestinian/Israeli conflict is seated in bad Palestinian leadership. This information is from an Israel whose last three prime ministers were indicted or are on trial for various misfeasances of office. Ehud Olmert, the present prime minister, is also under indictment and in the prime ministerial campaign before that the front running candidate was murdered.

The presently sitting president, Moshe Katsov, is accused of rape by 10 different women, making him the first serial rapist to hold the presidency of any modern nation.

The basis of the present dispute between Mr. Mahmud Abbas's Fatah movement and Hamas is related in the fact that Fatah was originally financially supported by Israel and is looked upon by most present Palestinians as an Israel- or CIA-funded operation. Whether that is wrong or right, I am unable to ascertain; however it remains a fact of the present accepted political situation and mindset in Palestine.

Proof of the pudding,' as they say, is the Israelis' withholding of $650 million of Palestinian taxes and duties they collected from Palestinians and an additional $350 million in foreign aid to Hamas from Iran; in other words $1 billion. Then, just prior to the illegally (under the Palestinian constitution) announced election by Abbas, Israel released $100 million to Mr. Abbas presumably to purchase votes. Well, who can blame them?

That's how it works in Israel.

THE ROOT OF THE PROBLEM

Regardless of whose side you are on or what you believe, all the problems relating to the Middle East begin with the Israeli problem. The Israeli problem then is based on the concepts of "Greater Israel" and the planned "ethnic cleansing" by Israel of the West Bank and Gaza of all Arabs, Christian as well as Muslim. This plan has been articulated by Knesset member Avigdor Lieberman on numerous occasions in the Knesset and remains a well-known policy in the entire Middle East. The apartheid wall under construction by Israel (built on Palestinian land) is one part of the overall plan. The wall incorporates 66 Kibbutzim previously located in Palestine into Israel; this along with over 35 square miles of Palestinian land. The wall is outside of the 1967 Israel-Palestine border, agreed on by all parties. Arabs understand the plan all too well, but it is not articulated in the West because Zionists control the media there and thus prevent this information from being publicized. Greater Israel, in case you are unaware, is to encompass Lebanon, Jordan, The Sinai peninsula of Egypt, the West Bank, Gaza, Israel, Syria, and Iraq to the Tigris River and north to the Turkish border. Over 150 million Arabs live in that region of the Middle East. Israel's population is about 6 million.

NUCLEAR SUPERPOWER

Israel has the largest air force in the region, with ICBMs and a supply of over 400 nuclear weapons (fifth-largest supply in the world) as well as the greatest supply of bacteriological and chemical weapons as well as the means of delivery. Israel has indiscriminately bombed Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine and Jordan at various times. Israel is the aggressor nation and is the world's greatest sponsor of state terrorism. They have now for months threatened to attack Iran with conventional as well as nuclear armaments.

Put yourself in the shoes of an Arab living within the region called greater Israel. If you are a Palestinian, chances are by a factor of over 80% that you are unemployed and can see no possibility of employment in your future. About two million of your countrymen live in interment camps and have done so for about the last 50 years.

The Zionists have stolen your land, businesses, farms, and home—everything beginning in 1936 and culminating in 2007 with the war against Lebanon where more land was taken. Not one person has been compensated for his property. Israel's geographic expansion continues relentlessly as does the illegal occupation of Palestine, which is now in its 40th year and sports over 200 illegal kibbutzes. Every time Lebanon or some other Arab nation achieves a modest

degree of economic success, Israel attacks and destroys it. If a nuclear electric generating capability is developed, that nation's nuclear power-generation capacity is destroyed. This was done in Iraq and plans to attack Iran have been announced time and again. Lebanon's economic prowess has been repeatedly eliminated, the last time in 2006. All of Palestine has been economically suppressed by Israel without interruption, and Syria and Lebanon repeatedly.

That Israel simply will not tolerate a regional economic rival is an obvious fact. As an Arab, you are well aware of all the aforementioned information. What options might you consider?

Terrorism based against America likewise is seated in the Israeli/Palestinian conflict.

PUT YOURSELF IN ARAB SHOES

Again consider yourself an Arab. The IDF is armed to the teeth with American helicopters, fighter aircraft, missiles, tanks, and armaments given to Israel for no charge, thanks to the all-powerful Israeli lobby in America. Most of these weapons are used against civilian targets or, in the case of governments, state terrorism is used in the assassination of an opponent's political leaders. The overwhelming technological advantage of the IDF allows for the continual and relentless humiliation of the Arab population.

"During the middle of the Lebanese war, American C-5A transport aircraft were seen delivering munitions to Israeli forces that used them to destroy Lebanese infrastructure in violation of international law."

These tools of war are used against you, your neighbors, your countrymen and all Arabs of the Middle East. You are more than aware that Israel has the 15th highest per capita income in the world and that you and your friends are in the bottom 5%.

Nevertheless America gives Israel $3.8 billion in foreign aid every year, billions in loan guarantees—never to be repaid—and another $3+ billion a year in military aid.

In the last war against Lebanon, America supplied Israel with extra cluster bombs, which Israel used in southern Lebanon in violation of international law after the end of hostilities to seed the entire countryside with bomblets—looking very much like toy balls—so as to make it uninhabitable.

Scores of children have been killed by these "bomblets." America supplied Israel with phosphorous artillery shells that were then used by the IDF against civilian targets—also a violation of international law.

During the middle of the Lebanese war, American C-5A transport aircraft could be seen delivering munitions, specifically cluster bombs and laser guided munitions, to Israeli forces that used them to destroy Lebanese infrastructure in violation of international law on warfare to which Israel is signatory.

CAUSE OF UNREST

The cause of all the unrest in the entire Middle Eastern region is based on Israel and Israel alone with the complicity of America. Israel's voracious appetite for geographic expansion, greater Israel and ethnic cleansing of Israel and occupied territories is the crux of the problem. America's relentless and one may say mindless support of Israel regardless of its actions has been a fact of political life since 1948. The only obstruction to that was when Eisenhower was president. The cause of this support is based on the structure of American politics. AIPAC is without any question the most powerful political force in America. When backed up by their bullyboys The World Jewish Congress and the ADL, they jointly represent an establishment that no politician dares to violate. The reason for this is in the numbers.

While Christians are registered voters by a margin of just about 50% Jews are represented by 86% of their number. This grossly distorts the election results for numerous reasons. Not to be forgotten is the brain dead American "Christian Right," consisting mostly of Southern Baptists, whose televangelists rely on media exposure and account for about 40 million votes. TV is totally controlled by Zionists and the "Christian right" televangelists all tout the Israeli line. Firstly Jews vote as a bloc; secondly Jews are the largest campaign contributors, and thirdly the percentage numbers due to the amount of registered voters and voting as a block allows Jews to elect the electoral congresses in New York, Illinois, Florida, California and Connecticut. This, combined with their controlled "Christian right," virtually allows them to select candidates at their will.

It must also be made clear that terrorism is not solely an Arab issue. Israel practices state terrorism. Israel also funds numerous terrorist groups like Kach that is active worldwide and is listed by the U.S. State Department as one of the world's most violent terrorist groups. Additionally, Israel holds over 10,000 Arabs in jails who have never been charged with any crime nor brought before any magistrate.

It is also a well-known fact that if any Israeli commits any act against an Arab, the Talmudic Israeli legal system will either let him off or minimally punish him.

An Israeli who gunned down 27 Arabs in a mosque about 15 years ago has now been released and is treated as a hero by Israelis.

IT'S ALL ABOUT MONEY

Politics is about money. The party or candidate with the largest war chest will usually win the election. Jews provide over 70% of the total funds of all elections in America, and

thus they are the ones who approve or disapprove the candidates. Any slight error in mindless support of anything to do with Israel by any candidate will result in his immediate expulsion, the cutting off of all funds, and loss of office.

AIPAC, by the way, is an illegal lobby in violation of the Foreign Registration Act and has hundreds of staff members and thousands of volunteers. Their operating budget above and beyond contributions is reputed to be over $15 million annually. If they need more cash they can always make requests to the World Jewish Congress, whose very successful money raising and embezzlement schemes have netted billions. They can a;so approach organizations like the Southern Poverty Law Center, whose pockets are deeper than $200 million.

Ending terrorism against Israel and the rest of the world is in fact a simple process. America must end all foreign and military aid to Israel. Israel must either make financial restitution to all Arabs whose property was stolen since 1936 or to allow them to return to their ancestral homes. The Middle East must be returned to the 1967 line of demarcation that was agreed to by all parties, including Israel. The occupation of Palestine must, in accordance with UN resolutions, be immediately ended. All kibbutzes located in the West Bank and Gaza Strip must be shut down, and the property must be returned to the original owners. All barriers within the West Bank must be dismantled. Palestine must be allowed seaports and airports and self-determination without Israeli interference.

"The timely creation of an imaginary enemy by militarists unable to identify a single opposing military structure is nothing new in world history."

GET OUT NOW

America must withdraw from Iraq completely on a predetermined schedule, not to exceed three months. We must remove all our military equipment and let the civil war come to a conclusion. The same holds true for Afghanistan. We must, as the Baker Committee suggested, engage Saudi Arabia, Syria, Russia, Pakistan, Jordan, Lebanon Iraq and Iran in a regional agreement to settle the Iraq issue locally, and we must tell the Israelis to stay out of the fray. Secondly, we must withdraw from Afghanistan, as we have never had any legitimate business there.

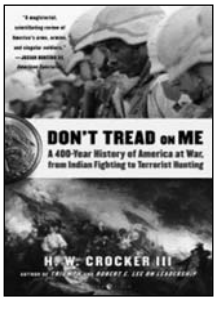
Then finally the entire fabrication of terrorist organizations and old, half-dead men (such as Osama bin Laden who is known to have had kidney disease 15 years ago) operating terrorist networks out of caves in Pakistan and Afghanistan is a figment of CIA and M-I5 & M-16 imagination. Consider a group of older clerics living in caves in the most remote regions of the world planning and executing the complex 9-11 so-called terrorist attacks, involving over 100 participants. The scenario simply has no credibility. [Many independent investigators say 9-11 was an inside job, with Israeli involvement.—Ed.]

The construct of one powerful worldwide terrorist organization (Al Qaeda) is born out of the third-generation warfare concepts that are based on intelligence networks' imaginative fabrications to meet their outcome goals. The creation of an imaginary enemy by militarists unable to identify a single opposing military structure is nothing new in world history.

The Islamic world, like the West, is religiously as well as socially fragmented by different cultures, religious convictions, economics, nationalities and geography. To credit these diverse societies with a universal goal and centralized strategy of war against the West is rubbish.

The opposition is spontaneous across all Middle Eastern national and social groups as an expression of solidarity against a perceived enemy, which is us. The United States has created this opposition through stupid foreign policies and wars of empire. ❖

Dr. A.H. Krieg, Mg.S., Cf.Mg.E., is an author and inventor who presently has five books in circulation. including *Vale, The Illuminati, The Satori and the New Mandarins* and *July 4, 2016: The Last Independence Day.*



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BRAINWASHED FOR WAR

President Bush would be well advised to learn the lessons of history

WE AMERICANS HAVE BEEN MANIPULATED, mind-controlled and outright lied to by President George Bush (although of course he is not the first president to do so). The goal of those who control the president is to make us mindless supporters of his bloody wars, to deprive us of our rights and to benefit the growing Israeli empire, with the United States as the Zionist cat's paw. But many people refuse to be bamboozled and are demanding that Bush repent and end his warmongering.

BY MATTHIAS CHANG

It is said that "empires are made of blood."[1] The cross which now symbolizes Christianity and its ideals of mercy and tolerance was for centuries the sign of power and of the most atrocious death the Roman Empire could devise—to be crucified on the cross, as was Jesus Christ. Lines of crosses holding thousands of people were erected on the sides of roads leading to Rome warning the foreign traveller and reassuring the Roman citizen of the pitiless power of Rome. Rome was a cruel empire and it was well known. Cato, speaking of the many enemies of Rome, would say, "Let them hate us as long as they fear us."[2] But Rome eventually fell because Christians by the thousands died fearlessly. Painful death was not to be feared, and they embraced martyrdom willingly for the love of Jesus Christ.

The Anglo-American Zionist cabal has forgotten the lesson of the fall of the Roman Empire. The demonization of Islam is not unlike the demonization of Christianity by the Romans; and the rule by fear of atrocious death is no different from the present "Shock and Awe" campaigns and the brutal slaughter of the innocents by cluster bombs and depleted uranium munitions. But the oppressed fear not the painful death and will soon bring down this Zionist-Anglo-American Empire.

The trend is inescapable and inevitable, notwithstanding attempts by such historians as Neill Ferguson, who in his recent book, *Colossus: The Price of America's Empire*,[3] called for a benevolent imperial rule—a "liberal empire." What a misnomer if ever there was one. Has there even been a "benevolent empire"? Mr. Ferguson has come out with a new spin. The term "empire" should only apply to the old empires. In the context of the present times, empire should be synonymous with "global leadership." Other historians, like Prof. William Hay, explain that America's hegemony was not one that she sought, but rather a consequence of the decline of the British Empire and the need to fill the vacuum.[4]

Joseph S. Nye,[5] a former assistant secretary of Defense, critiques those who call the United States an empire as being confused, not able to distinguish between *primacy* and *imperial political power.* The basis of his argument is that the U.S. global political influence is different from that of the British, who exercised *direct* political control.

The distinction is artificial as the United States throughout the 20th century never hesitated to use direct military intervention—Korea, Vietnam, Panama, Grenada, Iraq—and through subversions and coups (as in Latin America) imposed her imperial dictates on other nations. In the 21st century the U.S. has bombed and invaded Iraq, again, and Afghanistan.

If the United States, by mobilizing her entire military might to invade a third rate country for failing to toe her line,

is not exercising *direct* political control, who is? To intellectuals such as Joseph Nye, the word, "empire" is merely a metaphor. It is interesting how apologists for the Zionist-Anglo-American Empire indulge in linguistic contortion exercises to camouflage their true intentions and expect to get away with it.

Two more issues that I need to address—firstly the threat of nuclear wars. In a recent seminar I gave a presentation on the Joint Chiefs of Staff's Doctrine for Joint Nuclear Operations. The reaction was one of disbelief. The mindset seems to be that only rogue states would threaten other states with weapons of mass destruction (WMDs). The demonization of Muslim states has been so effective, that many have now equated extremism with Islam, and WMDs with rogue states. And this is notwithstanding that the only country that has unleashed atomic bombs and threatened to use them in future wars is the United States.

It is my hope that the recent petition by 470 physicists, including seven Nobel Laureates, to oppose the intention of the U.S. to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states will put to rest the debate as to who is the real terrorist by threatening to use nuclear weapons. The petition calls upon the U.S. to stop threatening non-nuclear weapon states and reminds the world that humanity has gone more than half a century without using nuclear weapons, in large part because of the success of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The U.S. use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states will destroy the NPT and give strong incentive for other countries to develop and use nuclear weapons.

"It is interesting how apologists for the Zionist Anglo-American Empire indulge in linguistic contortion exercises to camouflage their true intentions and expect to get away with it."

Those of us who are better informed have a duty and responsibility to inform the rest of the world of the impending danger. It is only by collective action that we can hope to defeat the warmongers and prevent further wars. The threat of nuclear war is a real and pressing danger. We must join hands with the American people as well as other peace loving people to oppose war and lay the groundwork for a lasting peace.

Secondly, there is an urgent need to bridge the Christian-Muslim divide. A giant step has already been taken by Christians in this regard. Since the publication of my previous book (*Future FastForward*) I have been calling for all Christians to continue the struggle of the late Pope John Paul II to oppose the Anglo-American regimes and to reach out to the Muslims. It is indeed heartening to note that the bishops of the Church of England have for the first time as a body called upon Western Christians to apologize for the Iraq war in an "act of truth and reconciliation." This is an incredible initiative to build a bridge to cross the divide between Muslims and Christians, both of whom have been brainwashed to treat each other as enemies. We can and must prevent the "clash of civilizations" and foil the global agenda of the Zionist-Anglo-American war cabal.

The Committee of Bishops, chaired by the Bishop of Oxford, Richard Harries, also linked U.S. imperialism to the influence of U.S. evangelicals who seemingly pose the real threat to world peace. The report by the Bishop admonished America that "no country should see itself as the redeemer nation, singled out by God as part of his providential plan."[6]

We must build on this momentum and forge a solid worldwide network to oppose the current war agenda of the Anglo-American regimes. In response to that call, the United Methodist Church Board of Church and Society—the social action committee that both President Bush and Vice-President Cheney belong to—resoundingly passed a resolution calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Iraq with only two "no" votes and one abstention.[7] The statement from the church reads:

> As people of faith, we raise our voice in protest against the tragedy of the unjust war in Iraq. Thousands of lives have been lost and hundreds of billions of dollars wasted in a war the United States initiated and should never have fought. We grieve for all those whose lives have been lost or destroyed in this needless and avoidable tragedy. Military families have suffered undue hardship from prolonged troop rotations in Iraq and loss of loved ones. It is time to bring them home. It is our hope and prayer that our statement against the war in Iraq will be heard loud and clear by our fellow United Methodists, President Bush and Vice-President Cheney.

To this I once again say, Amen! Christians and Muslims — as well as other peace loving people—are demanding an end to war. President Bush, are you listening? Repent, and you may yet be redeemed! ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1]Francesco Sisci, "The American Empire," October 16, 2002, *Asia Times.*

[2]*Ibid.*

[3]Neill Ferguson, *Colossus: The Price of American Power,* (2004, Penguin)

[4]Prof. William Anthony Hay, "An American Empire?," April 25, 2004, *Washington Times.*

[5]Joseph Nye is also the Dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and is the author of *The Paradox of American Power: Why the World's Only Superpower Can't Go It Alone,* (New Ed Edition, 2003, Oxford University Press) His views cited here are based on his article "Is America an Empire?," January 2004, Project Syndicate.

[6]Source: *The Weekly Standard,* October 13, 2005.

[7]Source: *The Nation,* October, 2005.

Anti-Zionist barrister and author ***Matthias Chang*** was the former cabinet-level advisor to Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad of Malaysia. Chang is the author of *Brainwashed for War* and also *Future FastForward,* both available from TBR Book Club.

Before the 'Protocols'

1489 Document Shows How 'Elders' Instructed Pupils in 'Khazarian Zionism'

IF YOU ARE ONE OF THOSE WHO DO NOT SEE at least some of the roles certain conspiracy plans play in world history (those who pooh-pooh Revisionists as "kooks") then you are among the most deceived of all people, a hopeless case, so do not bother to read further. Otherwise, you will find this shocking information to be of considerable interest.

By Dr. Harrell Rhome

When the information-age possibilities are considered—the Internet, I-phones, Blackberries etc—we white Americans should be perhaps the best-informed population of all time. Yet we are also the most deceived. We, the willingly deceived Euro-American, are most often our own worst enemy.

We Americans generally accept, and proclaim from our pulpits and in our schools, the most idiotic drivel about the history of the world.

Here is a short item of interest, pointing to a program, plan, plot, cabal, or whatever you choose to call it, that has been operating for countless centuries. Its most agreeable name is Zionism, but because the main participants (but not all) were/are of the Turko-Mongol-Khazarian Central Asian Judaized tribe who began entering Europe in the late 10th century, the most accurate moniker might just as well be Khazarian Zionism. They are not actually Semites, and their forebears never set foot in Palestine; nor did they speak Hebrew.

"Its most agreeable name is Zionism, but because the main participants were of the Khazarian tribe of Central Asia, the most accurate moniker would be Khazarian Zionism."

The plans for their eventual success are partially revealed in several old documents. One of the most interesting appears below. This 1489/1492 piece seems based on earlier "disaster contingency plans" and protocols already in place long before the letter writers posed their questions. And, just in case you do not know, the plans are succeeding.

In 1889, the *Revue des Etudes Juives*, financed by James Rothschild, published two documents putting *The Protocols* in perspective. The Learned Elders of Zion have been carrying out their plan for centuries. On January 13, 1489—as some sources date it, or a similar document, from Spain in 1492, Chemor (Chamorra), Jewish rabbi of Arles in Provence, France, wrote to the Grand Sanhedrin, which then had its seat in Constantinople, for advice because the people of Arles were threatening their synagogues. What should they do to stop this "persecution" the rabbi wanted to know.

What follow are references to a Protocols-like plan, dating from much earlier. The reply is found in the 16th-century Spanish book, *La Silva Curiosa*, by Julio-Iniguez de Medrano (Paris Orry, 1608), with a brief introduction:

"This letter following was found in the archives of Toledo by the Hermit of Salamanca, while searching

the ancient records of the kingdoms of Spain, and [as] it is expressive and remarkable, I wish to write it here:

"'Beloved brethren in Moses, we have received your letter in which you tell us of your anxieties and misfortunes, which you are enduring. We are pierced by as great pain to hear it as yourselves.

"The advice of the grand satraps and rabbis is the following:

"'1. As for what you say, that the king of Spain (Ferdinand) obliges you to become Christians: do it, since you cannot do otherwise.

"'2. As for what you say, about the command to despoil you of your property: make your sons merchants that they may despoil, little by little, the Christians of theirs.

"'3. As for what you say about making attempts on your lives: make your sons doctors and apothecaries, that they may take away Christian lives.

"'4. As for what you say, of their destroying your synagogues: make your sons canons and clerics in order that they may destroy their churches.

"'5. As for the many other vexations you complain of: arrange that your sons become advocates and lawyers, and see that they always mix in affairs of state, that by putting Christians under your yoke you may dominate the world and be avenged on them.

"'6. Do not swerve from this order that we give you, because you will find by experience that, humiliated as you are, you will reach the actuality of power.

"Signed: Prince of the Jews of Constantinople" [no name appears].

"Arrange that your sons become advocates and lawyers, and see that they mix in affairs of state, that by putting Christians under your yoke you may dominate the world."

In a Radio Roma broadcast, April 20, 1943, the eminent poet, philosopher and scholar Ezra Pound said:

"If or when one mentions *The Protocols*, alleged to be of the Elders of Zion, one is frequently met with the reply: 'Oh, but they are a forgery.'

"Certainly they are a forgery, and that is the one proof we have of their authenticity. The Jews have worked with forged documents for the past 2,400 years, namely ever since they have had any documents whatsoever. And no one can qualify as a historian of this half-century without having examined *The Protocols*. . . .

"What we know for certain is that they were published two decades ago. That Lord Sydenham wrote a preface to them. That their content has been traced to another sketch, said to have appeared in the 1840s. The interest in them does not lie in [the] question of their having been, or not been concocted by a legislative assembly of Rabbis, democratically elected, or secretly chosen by the Mysterious Order of Seven Branched Antlers or the Bowling Society of Milwaukee.

"Their interest lies in the type of mind or the state of mind of their authors. . . . What is interesting, perhaps most, to the historian is their definite campaign against history altogether, their declared intention to blot out the classics, to blot out the record, and to dazzle men with talk of tomorrow."

While many Jews and their "court historians" love to rant on and on about *The Protocols* being a "forgery," they never refer to the preceding information or the distinct implication that *The Protocols,* as they were manifested in the late 19th century, are but an overview, a portion of conspiracy plans that have been afoot for centuries.

Read *The Protocols* again, or just read it, if you have not already. Every point is either in full process or has already happened. Will the self-deceived ones ever wake up? The dark forces never cease in their mission to deter their circulation.

Many Internet sites and booksellers have them.* Print them out. Pass them on. You never know where they might end up. Spread the word. Khazarian Zionism and the dark forces now ride the ascendant wave, and the warriors of truth and light are few and far between. This will change, but we are in a very low phase of the cosmic cycle when the thugs seem to have their way. ❖

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**The Protocols of Zion with Preface and Explanatory Notes.* The most comprehensive authentication of the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion. Translated from the Russian text by Victor E. Marsden. Softcover, 299 pages, #462, $16 postpaid. Send payment with request to TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A Blow to Evolutionists?

Two hominid fossils discovered in Kenya are challenging a long-held view of human evolution. The broken upper jawbone and intact skull from humanlike creatures, or hominids, are described in *Nature.* Previously, the hominid *Homo habilis* was thought to have evolved into the more advanced *Homo erectus*, which somehow evolved into us. Now, *habilis* and *erectus* are thought to be sister species that overlapped in time. Where does that leave "us"?

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Demise of the Neanderthal

The journal *Nature* has challenged the theory that an abrupt, catastrophic climate change extinguished the last Neanderthals. Our evolutionary cousins went extinct in most of Europe about 35,000 years ago, but small pockets survived in southern Iberia. The cause of the demise of the Neanderthal is hotly debated and many theories have been put forward, one saying relatives of the Neanderthals live among us today.

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Greek Mastodon Unearthed

The remains of a prehistoric mastodon have been found in northern Greece, including huge intact tusks. A Dutch scientist at the site, Dick Mol, says the find near Grevena should help explain why mastodons died out in Europe 2 to 3 million years ago.

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Baby Mammoth

A baby mammoth unearthed in the permafrost of northwest Siberia could be the best preserved specimen of its type, scientists have said. The six-month-old female calf was discovered on the Yamal peninsula of Russia and is thought to have died 10,000 years ago.

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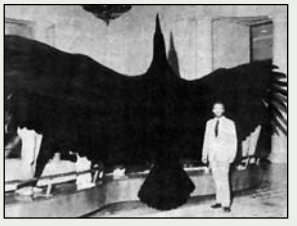
'Iceman' Discoverer Dead in Alps

Ironically, Helmut Simon, the German who discovered "Oetzi," an intact Bronze Age mummy in an Alps glacier, has been found dead in the Austrian Alps. A hunter found his remains in a stream just as rescuers were planning to suspend their search eight days after he went missing while on a hike. The body of the 67-year-old was found on a peak called Gaiskarkogel. He and his wife Erika found the frozen prehistoric "Iceman" in 1991.



Shown left, Kenneth E. Campbell (one of the discoverers) in front of a model of *Argentavis magnificens.*

Largest Bird Yet Found

The largest bird known to have taken to the skies would have been a remarkable glider, scientists say. A North American team has studied the flight abilities of *Argentavis magnificens*, which lived six million years ago in Argentina. The bird had a wingspan of approximately eight and a half yards (25 feet).

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Massive New Tomb Found in Greece

Archeologists have unearthed a massive tomb in Pella, in Greece. Pella was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Macedonia and the birthplace of Alexander the Great. The tomb was filled with votive clay pots and idols, copper coins and jewelry.

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Bulgarian Hoard of Gold

Bulgarian archeologists have unearthed about 15,000 tiny golden pieces that date back to the end of the third millennium B.C.—a find they said matches the famous treasure of Schliemann's "Troy." The golden ornaments, estimated to be 4,100-4,200 years old, have been unearthed over the past year from an ancient tomb near the village of Dabene, about 75 miles east of Sofia.

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Ancient Hungarian Forest

An ancient forest of cypress trees, estimated to be 8 million years old, has been discovered in Hungary. Archeologists found 16 preserved trunks in an open coal mine in the northeastern city of Bukkabrany. The specimens were preserved intact while most of the forest turned to coal thanks to a casing of sand, which was perhaps the result of a sandstorm.

America's Oldest Hill Fort

According to *American Heritage*, "Indian Fort" or Indian Fort Mountain in Berea Forest, Kentucky, is perhaps the oldest fortified mountain in the United States at more than 2,000 years old. The fort is surrounded by vertical cliffs, almost 200 feet high at places. Once fortified, it was almost impregnable. Remains of 17 walls have been discovered, behind many of which are "ammo dumps" of stone missiles.

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Greenland Once Very Green

Armies of insects once crawled through lush forests in a region of Greenland now covered by more than 6,000 feet of ice. DNA extracted from ice cores shows that moths and butterflies were living in forests of spruce and pine in the area between 450,000 and 800,000 years ago. Researchers writing in *Science* magazine say the specimens could represent the oldest undamaged DNA samples ever obtained.

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Gen. Washington's Resignation

As if it wasn't bad enough trying to keep mutinous troops from deserting at Valley Forge, in the midst of that crisis, Gen. George Washington was also being assailed from behind the scenes by a group of power- and money-hungry Continental officers led by the the so-called "hero of the Battle of Saratoga," Gen. Horatio Gates. Things got so bad, Washington almost resigned his command, says Thomas Fleming in his new book, *Washington's Secret War: The Hidden History of Valley Forge.* (Available from TBR in two binding options. See our TBR BOOK CLUB insert inside this issue.)

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FDR's 'Day of Treason'

When it declassified German documents in 1996, the U.S. government inadvertently released proof that FDR and Winston Churchill knew in advance, and discussed, the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. In the early morning hours of November 26, 1941, on a line monitored by the Germans, Churchill called FDR with urgent information: the Japanese intended to attack the U.S. Churchill suggested they "do nothing." They even discussed the date of the attack.

Apocalypse at Dresden

The worst massacre in the history of the world

By Richard Howard Stafford Crossman

If the British Commonwealth and the United States last a thousand years, men may say the attack on Dresden, Germany, was their darkest hour. Were all the crimes against humanity committed during World War II the work of Adolf Hitler's underlings? That was certainly the impression created by the fact that only Germans were brought to trial at Nuremberg. Alas! It is a false impression.

We all now know that in the terrible struggle waged between the Red Army and the German Wehrmacht, the Russians displayed their fair share of insensate inhumanity. What is less widely recognized—because the truth, until only recently, has been deliberately suppressed—is that the Western democracies were responsible for the most senseless single act of mass murder committed in the whole course of World War II [and perhaps even world history—Ed.].

The devastation of Dresden in February 1945 was one of those crimes against humanity whose authors would have been arraigned at Nuremberg if that Court had not been perverted into the instrument of Allied justice. Whether measured in terms of material destruction or by loss of human life, this "conventional" air raid was far more devastating than either of the two atomic raids against Japan that were to follow it a few months later. Out of 28,410 houses in the inner city of Dresden, 24,866 were destroyed; and the area of total destruction extended over 11 square miles.

As for the death roll, the population, as we shall see, had been well nigh doubled by a last-minute influx of refugees fleeing the Red Army; and even the German authorities—usually so pedantic in their estimates—gave up trying to work out the precise total after some 35,000 bodies had been recognized, labeled and buried. We do know, however, that the 1,250,000 people in the city on the night of the raid had been reduced to 368,619 by the time it was over; and it seems certain that the death roll greatly exceeded the 71,879 at Hiroshima. Indeed, the German authorities were probably correct when, a few days after the attack, they put the total somewhere between 120,000 and 150,000.

How was this horror permitted to happen? Was it a deliberate and considered act of policy, or was it the result of one of those ghastly misunderstandings or miscalculations that sometimes occur in the heat of battle? There are many who will say that these are academic questions belonging to history. I do not agree. Of course, what happened at Dresden belongs to the prenuclear epoch. But it has a terrible relevance to the defense strategy that the Western democracies are operating today. If the crime of Dresden is not to be repeated on a vaster scale, we must find out why it was committed. That, at least, has been my feeling, and there are two

special reasons that have prompted me to go on investigating the facts for so many years.

In the first place, I was myself involved in a quite minor capacity in the decisions that preceded it. When the Germans overran France in 1940 and the Chamberlain government in London was replaced by the Churchill government, there was a purge in Whitehall. Unexpectedly I found myself recruited to a secret department attached to the Foreign Office, with the title "director of Psychological Warfare Against Germany." My main task was to plan the overt and covert propaganda that we hoped would rouse occupied Europe against Hitler. But I soon found myself caught up in a bitter top-secret controversy about the role of bomber offensives in the breaking of German morale.

The prime minister was haunted by fears that the bloodletting of the Somme and Passchendaele in World War I would have to be repeated if we tried to defeat Hitler by landing and liberating Europe. So the Air Marshals found it easy to persuade him that if they were given a free hand they could make these casualties unnecessary by smashing the German home front into submission. What Hitler wreaked against London and Coventry, our bombers would repay a thousand fold, until the inhabitants of Berlin, Hamburg and every other city in Germany had been systematically "de-housed" and pulverized into surrender. To achieve this, the air marshals demanded that top priority in war production should be given not to preparations for the second front, but to the construction of huge numbers of four-engined night bombers.

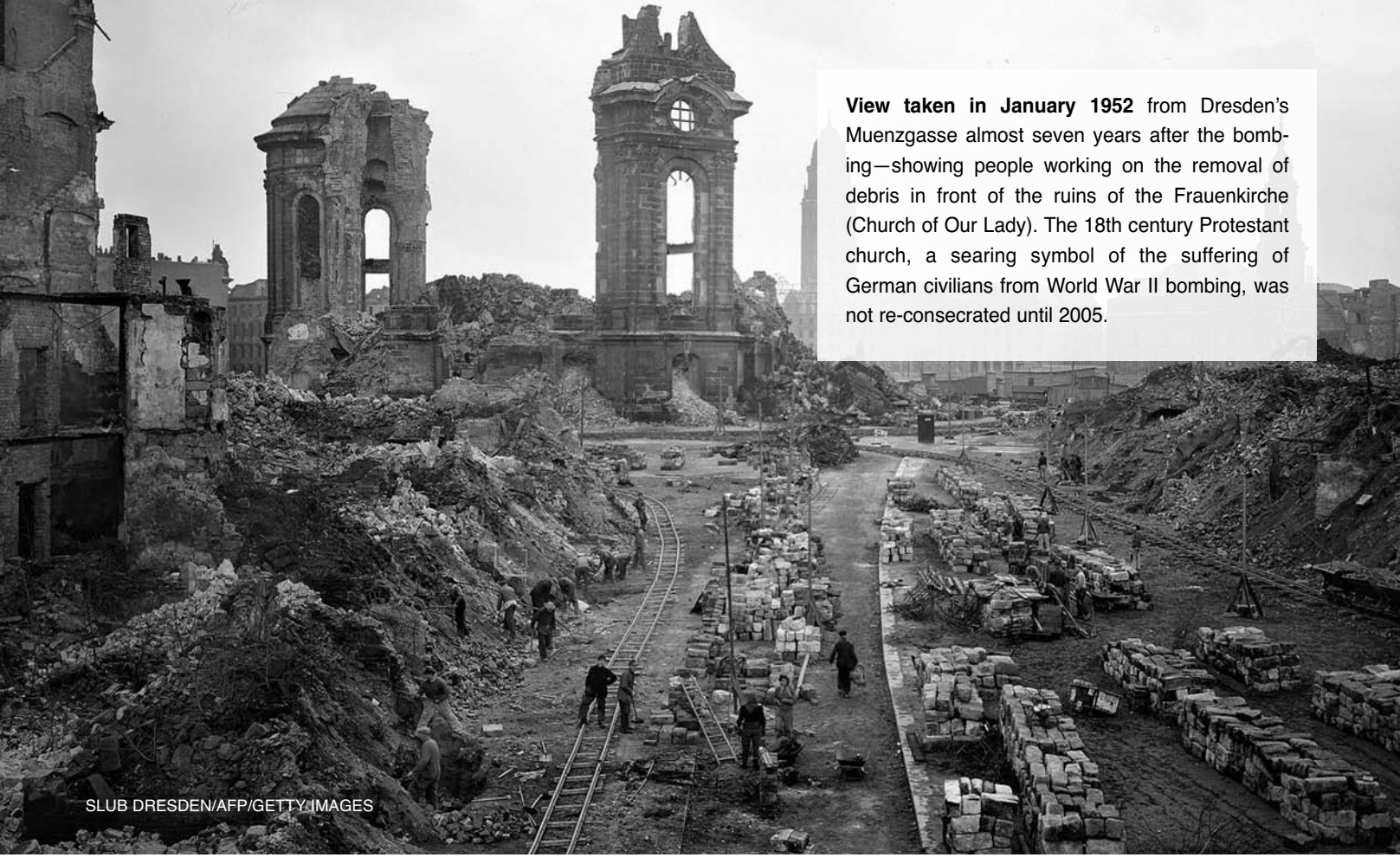
"What Hitler wreaked against London and Coventry, our bombers would repay 1,000 fold, until the inhabitants of every city in Germany had been 'de-housed' and pulverized into surrender."

Eagerly Sir Winston Churchill accepted their advice, with the backing of his whole cabinet. The only warning voices raised were those of a number of very influential scientists who, by means of careful calculations, threw serious doubt on the physical possibility of wreaking the degree of destruction required. Their mathematical arguments were reinforced by the studies we psychological warriors had made of British morale in the blitz. Assuming, wisely as it worked out, that the German people would behave under air attack at least as bravely as the British people, we demonstrated that the scale of frightfulness our bombers could employ against German cities would almost certainly strengthen civilian morale, and inevitably stimulate the war production that it was intended to weaken.

Early in 1941, these arguments were finally swept aside, and Britain was completely committed to the bomber offensive. By the time it reached its first climax in the raid on Hamburg, however, I had been transferred to Eisenhower's staff. I was happy, first in North Africa and then in SHAEF, to work with an Anglo-American staff who did not trouble to conceal how much they detested the hysterical mania for destruction and the cold-blooded delight in pounding the German home front to pieces displayed by the big-bomb boys. Indeed, one of my pleasantest memories is the attitude General Walter Bedell Smith displayed a few weeks after the Dresden raid. Sir Winston had accused "Ike" of being soft on the German civilians and ordered him to use terror tactics in order to panic them out of their homes and onto the roads, and so to block the German retreat. No one contradicted Sir Winston, but as soon as his back was turned, we were instructed to work out a directive that would prevent him getting his way.

On VE Day, when I flew back to Britain in order to stand as a Labour Candidate in Coventry, I assumed with relief that my concern with bombing was over. But I was wrong. Within years, Coventry—the main victim of the *Luftwaffe*—had "twinned" itself with Dresden, the main victim of the RAF. And when Germany was divided and it became difficult for Westerners to go behind the Iron Curtain, I had a standing invitation to visit Dresden as the guest of its Lord Mayor. I have done so frequently, and on each occasion I have tried to match the inside experience of bombing strategy I acquired during the war with firsthand information from its victims "on the other side of the hill." I have also checked the published accounts of the destruction of Dresden available in Western and Eastern Germany, against the official *History of the Strategic Bombing Offensive* published in Britain. These researches have left me in no doubt whatever how Dresden was destroyed, why it was destroyed, and what lessons we must draw from its destruction.

The prelude to the bombing of Dresden was sounded by the Russian communiqué of January 12, 1945, which announced that the Red Army had resumed its offensive all along the front, and was advancing into Prussia and Silesia. This news could hardly have been more embarrassing, either to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, whose armies were still recovering from the humiliating effects of Gen. Karl von Rundstedt's Christmas offensive in the Ardennes, or to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, who were now preparing for the Yalta Conference, due to start on February 4. Since the postwar settlement was bound to be discussed with Josef Stalin in terms not of principle but of pure politics, Sir Winston felt that the impression created by the Red Army's occupation of Eastern Europe and advance deep into Germany must somehow be countered. But how? The obvious answer was by a demonstration right up against the Red Army of Western air power. What was required, he



View taken in January 1952 from Dresden's Muenzgasse almost seven years after the bombing—showing people working on the removal of debris in front of the ruins of the Frauenkirche (Church of Our Lady). The 18th century Protestant church, a searing symbol of the suffering of German civilians from World War II bombing, was not re-consecrated until 2005.

SLUB DRESDEN/AFP/GETTY IMAGES

decided, was a thunderclap of Anglo-American aerial annihilation so frightful in the destruction it wreaked that even Stalin would be impressed.

BLOTTING OUT OF DRESDEN

January 25 was the day when the decision was taken that resulted in the blotting out of Dresden. Until then, the capital of Saxony had been considered so famous a cultural monument and so futile a military target that even the commander in chief of Bombing Command, Air Marshal Sir Arthur Harris, had given it hardly a thought. All its flak batteries had been removed for use on the Eastern front; and the Dresden authorities had taken none of the precautions, either in the strengthening of air-raid shelters, or in the provision of concrete bunkers that had so startlingly reduced casualties in other German cities subjected to Allied attack. Instead, they had encouraged rumors that it would be spared either because Churchill had a niece living there, or else because it was reserved by the Allies as their main occupation quarters. These rumors were strengthened by the knowledge that no less than some 26,000 Allied prisoners were quartered in and around the city, and that its population had doubled to well over a million in recent weeks by streams of refugees from the East.

All this Sir Winston knew on January 26. But early on that winter morning he had learned that the Russian Army had crossed the Oder at Breslav and was now only 60 miles from Dresden. Angrily he rang up Sir Archibald Sinclair, his secretary of state for air, and asked him what plans he had for "basting the Germans—in their retreat from Breslav." Sir Archibald, whose main function it had been to protect Bomber Command from public criticism by a series of lying assurances that scrupulous care was taken to bomb only military targets, remained true to type. He prevaricated over the phone and next day replied that in the view of the Air Staff "intervention in winter weather at very long range over Eastern Germany would be difficult." To this the premier replied with a memorandum so offensive in its controlled fury that the minister and the Air Staff, never noted for their moral courage, were stampeded into action. At once, orders were given to concert with the American Eighth Air Force a plan for wiping out Leipzig, Chemnitz and Dresden.

Sir Winston and his staff left for Yalta, where it became only too clear that the premier's forebodings were justified. Strengthened by his victories, Stalin pressed his political demands upon a president now weakened and very near his death, and a prime minister isolated and ill at ease. When suggestions were made that the Western bombing should be used to help the Red Army advance, the Russian generals were chilly and unresponsive. Nevertheless, Sir Arthur Harris had already selected Dresden, now only 60 miles from the front, for destruction. And day by day, Sir Winston hoped

that he would be able to impress Stalin with the demonstration of what Allied air power could achieve so near the Russian allies. But the weather was against him. The conference broke up on the 11th, and it was only three days later—long after the conference when it could no longer have any effect on the negotiations—that the RAF's spokesman in London proudly announced the destruction of Dresden.

We must now turn back and see what the airmen had been planning. Sir Arthur Harris was quick to seize the opportunity presented by the prime minister's insistence that Bomber Command must make its presence felt in Eastern Germany. Since 1941, by a slow process of trial and error, which had cost him many thousands of air crews, he had perfected his new technique of "saturation precision bombardment." First, daylight operations over Germany had been discarded as too costly; then, with raiding confined to nighttime target bombing, after a long period of quite imaginary successes, [night bombing] was abandoned as too wildly inaccurate. The decision was taken to set each city center on fire and destroy the residential areas, sector by sector.

"Highly trained special crews were sent ahead to delineate a clearly defined target area with marker flares. The bomber forces laid their bomb carpet so thickly, police and fire services would all be overwhelmed."

In this new kind of incendiary attack, highly trained special crews were sent ahead to delineate a clearly defined target area with marker flares, nicknamed by the Germans "Christmas trees." And when this had been done, all that remained for the rest of the bomber forces was to lay its bomb carpet so thickly that the defense, the police and the fire services would all be overwhelmed.

This fire-raising technique was first used with complete success in the great raid on Hamburg. Thousands of individual fires conglomerated into a single blaze, creating the famous "firestorms" effect, first described by the police president of the city in a secret report to Hitler that soon fell into Allied hands:

> As the result of the confluence of a number of fires, the air above is heated to such an extent that in consequence of its reduced specific gravity, a violent updraft occurs which causes great suction of the surrounding air radiating from the center of the fire. . . . The suction of the firestorm in the larger of these area fire zones has the effect of attracting the already overheated air in smaller area fire zones. . . . One effect of this phenomenon was that the fire in the smaller area fire zones was fanned as by a bellows as the central suction of the biggest and fiercest fires caused increased and accelerated attraction of the surrounding masses of fresh air. In this way all the area fires became united in one vast fire.

The Hamburg firestorm probably killed some 40,000 people—three-quarters by carbon-monoxide poisoning as a result of the oxygen being sucked out of the air; the rest by asphyxiation.

As soon as he heard that permission had been given to destroy Dresden, Harris decided to achieve this by a deliberately created firestorm, and to increase the effect he persuaded the Americans to split the available bombers into three groups. The task of the first wave was to create the firestorm. Three hours later, a second and much heavier night force of British bombers was timed to arrive when the German fighter and flak defenses would be off guard, and the rescue squads on their way. Its task was to spread the firestorm. Finally, the next morning, a daylight attack by the Eighth Air Force was to concentrate on the outlying areas, the new city.

Two-pronged attacks had been successfully carried out during 1944 against a number of German towns. The three-pronged attack employed at Dresden was unique—and uniquely successful. The first wave, consisting of some 250 night bombers, arrived precisely on time and duly created a firestorm. The second force—more than twice as strong and carrying an enormous load of incendiaries—also reached the target punctually and, undisturbed by flak or night fighters, spent 34 minutes carefully spreading the fires outside the first target area. Finally, to complete the devastation, some 211 Flying Fortresses began the third attack at 11:30 the following morning. Without exaggeration, the commanders could claim that the Dresden raid had "gone according to plan." Everything that happened in the stricken city had been foreseen and planned with meticulous care.

So far, we have been looking at the Dresden raid from "our own side of the hill"—considering the point of view of Mr. Churchill, concerned to create the best impression possible on Stalin at the Yalta Conference, and of Air Marshal Harris, eager to demonstrate the technique for creating a firestorm. But what was the impact on the Dresdeners? Inevitably the raid has created its own folklore. Thousands of those who survived it now live in Western Germany, each with his own memory to tell to the visitor. In Dresden itself, the city fathers established an official Communist version, of which the main purpose clearly was to put the main blame on the "American imperialists."

BEYOND DISPUTE

Nevertheless, anyone who bothers to read the books published in both Germanies and to compare the stories he hears from Communist and anti-Communist witnesses soon discovers that not only the outline of events but the details of

the main episodes are agreed beyond dispute.

Dresden is one of those German cities that normally devotes Shrove Tuesday to Carnival festivities. But on February 13, 1945, with the Red Army 60 miles away, the mood was somber. The refugees, who were crowded into every house, each had his horror story about Russian atrocities. In many parts of the city, and particularly around the railway station, thousands of latecomers who could find no corner in which to sleep were camping in the bitter cold of the open streets. The only signs of Carnival spirit, when the sirens sounded at 9:55 p.m., were the full house at the circus and a few gangs of little girls wandering about in fancy dress. Though no one took the danger of a raid very seriously, orders must be obeyed and the population just had time to get down to its shelters before the first bombs fell at nine minutes past the hour.

Twenty-four minutes later, the last British bomber was on its way back to England, and the inner city of Dresden was ablaze. Since there were no steel structures in any of its apartment houses, the floors quickly capsized, and half an hour after the raid was over the firestorm transformed thousands of individual blazes into a sea of flames, ripping off the roofs, tossing trees, cars and lorries into the air, and simultaneously sucking the oxygen out of the air-raid shelters.

"Dresden is one of those German cities that normally devotes Shrove Tuesday to Carnival festivities. But on February 13, 1945, with the Red Army 60 miles away, the mood was somber."

Most of those who remained below ground were to die painlessly, their bodies first brilliantly tinted bright orange and blue, and then, as the heat grew intense, either totally incinerated or melted into a thick liquid sometimes three or four feet deep. But there were others who, when the bombing stopped, rushed upstairs. Some of them stopped to collect their belongings before escaping, and they were caught by the second raid. But some 10,000 fled to the great open space of the Grosse Garten, the magnificent royal park of Dresden, nearly one and a half square miles in all.

Here they were caught by the second raid, which started without an air-raid warning, at 1:22 a.m. Far heavier than the first—there were twice as many bombers with a far heavier load of incendiaries—its target markers had been deliberately placed in order to spread the fires into the black rectangle which was all the airmen could see of the Grosse Garten. Within minutes the firestorm was raging across the grass, ripping up some trees and littering the branches of others with clothes, bicycles and dismembered limbs that remained hanging for days afterward.

Equally terrible was the carnage in the great square outside the main railway station. Here, the thousands camping out had been reinforced by thousands more escaping from the inner city, while within the station a dozen trains, when the first sirens blew, had been shunted to the marshaling yards and escaped all damage. After the first raid stopped, these trains were shunted back to the station platforms—just in time to receive the full force of the bombardment. For weeks, mangled bodies were littered inside and outside the station building.

Below ground, the scene was even more macabre. The restaurants, cellars and tunnels could easily have been turned into effective bombproof shelters. The authorities had not bothered to do so, and of the 2,000 crowded in the dark, 100 were burned alive and 500 asphyxiated before the doors could be opened and the survivors pulled out.

The timing of the second raid, just three hours after the first, not only ensured that the few night fighters in the area were off their guard, but it also created the chaos intended and effectively interrupted all rescue work. For many miles around, military detachments, rescue squads and fire brigades started on their way to the stricken city, and most of them were making their way through the suburbs when the bombs began to fall. Those who turned back were soon swallowed up in the mad rush of panic evacuation. Most of those who proceeded toward the center perished in the firestorm.

The most terrible scenes in the inner city took place in the magnificent old market square, the *Altmarkt.* Soon after the first raid finished, this great square was jam-packed with panting survivors. When the second raid struck, they could scarcely move until someone remembered the huge concrete emergency water tank that had been constructed to one side. This tank was 100 by 50 yards by six feet deep. There was a sudden stampede to escape the heat of the firestorm by plunging into it. Those who did so forgot that its sloping sides were slippery, with no handholds. The non-swimmers sank to the bottom, dragging the swimmers with them. When the rescuers reached the Altmarkt five days later, they found the tank filled with bloated corpses, while the rest of the square was littered with recumbent or seated figures so shrunk by the incineration that 30 of them could be taken away in a single bathtub.

But perhaps the most memorable horror of this second raid occurred in the hospitals. In the last year of the war, Dresden had become a hospital city, with many of its schools converted into temporary wards. Of its 19 hospitals, 16 were badly damaged and three, including the main maternity clinic, totally destroyed. Thousands of crippled survivors were dragged by their nurses to the banks of the River Elbe, where they were laid in rows on the grass to wait for the daylight. But when it came, there was another horror. Punctually at 11:30 a.m., the third wave of bombers, the 211 American

Flying Fortresses, began their attack. Once again, the area of destruction was extended across the city.

But what the survivors all remember were the scores of Mustang fighters diving low over the bodies huddled on the banks of the Elbe, as well as on the larger lawns of the Grosse Garten, in order to shoot them up. Other Mustangs chose as their targets the serried crowds that blocked every road out of Dresden. No one knows how many women and children were actually killed by those dive-bombing attacks. But in the legend of Dresden destruction, they have become the symbol of Yankee sadism and brutality, and the inquirer is never permitted to forget that many choirboys of one of Dresden's most famous churches were among the victims.

For five days and nights, the city burned and no attempt was made to enter it. Then at last the authorities began to grapple with the crisis and to estimate the damage. Of Dresden's five theaters, all had gone. Of her 54 churches, nine were totally destroyed and thirty-eight seriously damaged. Of her 139 schools, 69 ceased to exist, and 50 were badly hit. The great zoo, which lay just beyond the Grosse Garten, had been struck in the second raid, and the panicked animals had mingled with the desperate survivors. Now they were rounded up and shot. Those who escaped from the prisons, when they too were blown up, had better fortune: they got away, including a number of brave anti-Nazis.

"But what the survivors all remember were the scores of Mustang fighters diving low over the bodies huddled on the banks of the Elbe, as well as on the lawns of the Grosse Garten, to shoot them."

But some things had survived destruction. The few factories Dresden possessed were outside the city center, and soon were at work again. So too was the railway system. Within three days, indeed, military trains were running once again right through the city, and the marshaling yards—untouched by a bomb—were in full operation. It was as though an ironical fate had decided that the first firestorm deliberately created by mortal man should destroy everything worth preserving, and leave untouched anything of military value.

In their salvage work, the Nazis relied on some 25,000 Allied prisoners of war, concentrated in and around the city. Dresden, as was known very well in London and Washington, was not only a hospital city but also a prisoner-of-war city—still another reason why the authorities assumed it would not be attacked. Faced with the appalling scenes of suffering, the prisoners worked with a will, even after some of their fellow-prisoners had been shot under martial law for looting.

What Dresdeners chiefly remember, of these first days after the raid, is the disposal of the bodies. Throughout the war, German local authorities had been extremely careful to show great respect for death, enabling relatives wherever possible to identify and to bury their own dead. At first, this procedure was followed in Dresden. But weeks after the raid there were still thousands of unopened cellars under the smoldering ruins, and the air was thick with the fog and sweet stench of rotting flesh. An SS commander made the decision that the daily procession of horse-drawn biers from the city to the cemeteries outside must be stopped. If plague was to be prevented, the rest of the corpses must be disposed of more speedily.

Hurriedly, a monstrous funeral pyre was constructed in the Altmarkt. Steel shutters from one of Dresden's biggest department stores were laid across broken slabs of ironstone. On this macabre gridiron, the bodies were piled with straw between each layer, soaked with gasoline and set ablaze. Nine thousand corpses were disposed of in this way, and eight cubic meters of ash were then loaded into gasoline containers and buried in a graveyard outside the city, 25 feet wide and 15 feet deep.

If it was expected in either London or Washington that the destruction of Dresden, despite its negligible military significance, would at least shatter German morale, this hope was soon to be disappointed—thanks to Joseph Goebbels's skillful exploitation of the disaster. For days, the Propaganda Ministry in Berlin poured out, both in its foreign and in its home services, a stream of eyewitness accounts of the stricken city, backed up by moralistic attacks on the cold-blooded sadism of the men who created the firestorm. In his secret propaganda, Dr. Goebbels did even better by leaking to the neutral press a fictitious top-secret estimate that the casualties had probably reached 260,000. As a result of this Nazi propaganda campaign, the German people were convinced that the Anglo-American forces were bent on their destruction.

Disturbed by the success of Dr. Goebbels's propaganda, the airmen decided to call a press conference on February 16 at SHAEF. As a result of the briefing, given by a British air commodore, Associated Press cabled a special dispatch all over the world, announcing "the long-awaited decision to adopt deliberate terror bombings of German population centers as a ruthless expedient of hastening Hitler's doom." The correspondents added that the Dresden attack was "for the avowed purpose of heaping more confusion on Nazi road and rail traffic, and to sap German morale."

THE COVER-UP

When this dispatch reached London, it was immediately censored on the ground that officially the RAF only bombed military targets, and the attribution to it of terror raids was a vicious piece of Nazi propaganda. In the United States, where the dispatch was widely publicized, the embarrass-

ment caused to the administration was acute, since the Air Force spokesmen had seldom failed to point out the difference between the indiscriminate RAF night attacks and the selective and precise nature of the daylight bombing carried out by the Eighth Air Force.

In order to stop awkward questions, Gen. George C. Marshall then gave a public assurance that the bombing on Dresden had taken place at Russian request. Although no evidence was produced either then or since for the truth of this statement, it was accepted uncritically and has since found its way into a number of official American histories.

But suppression was not sufficient to stem the rising wave of public protest. Coming as it did when the war was virtually over, the wanton destruction of the Florence of the North and the mass murder of so many of its inhabitants was too much, even for a world public opinion fed for years on strident war propaganda. The publication of a lengthy report by a Swedish correspondent caused a revulsion of feeling.

"But suppression was not sufficient to stem the rising wave of public protest. The wanton destruction of Dresden and the mass murder of its inhabitants was too much for world public opinion."

Within a few weeks, this revulsion against indiscriminate bombing had affected even Sir Winston Churchill. Up till now, the critics in the British Parliament of area bombing had been a small derided minority. Suddenly, their influence began to grow, and on March 28, Sir Winston in response to this new mood, wrote to the chief of the Air Staff, beginning with the remarkable words:

"It seems to me that the moment has come when the question of bombing of German cities simply for the sake of increasing the terror, though under other pretexts, should be reviewed."

Since the premier had taken the lead in demanding the switch from target to area bombing and had actively encouraged each new advance proposed by Air Marshal Harris in the technique of air obliteration, this memorandum could hardly have been less felicitously phrased. It provided damning evidence that so long as terror bombing was popular, the politicians would take credit for it; but now that public opinion was revolting against its senseless brutality, they were only too obviously running for cover and leaving the air force to take the blame.

So outraged was the chief of the Air Staff that on this occasion he stood up to Sir Winston, forcing him to withdraw the memorandum, and to substitute for it what the official historians—who narrate this incident in full—have described as "a somewhat more discreetly and fairly worded document."

But in Britain, at least, the damage had already been done. From that moment, Bomber Command, which for years had been the object of adulation, became increasingly discredited, and the nickname of its commander in chief changed from "Bomber" Harris to "Butcher" Harris. Although the bomber crews suffered far the heaviest casualties of any of the British armed services, no campaign medal was struck to distinguish their part in winning the war. In his victory broadcast of May 13, 1945, Sir Winston omitted any tribute to them, and after the Labour government came to power, Earl Attlee was just as vindictive. In January 1946, he omitted their commander in chief from his victory honors list. Sir Arthur Harris accepted the insult loyally, and on February 13 sailed to exile in South Africa.

The Eighth Air Force was treated more gently, both by the politicians in Washington and by the American public. Its airmen received their share of campaign medals and, to this day, it has never been officially admitted that by the end of the war they were bombing city centers and residential areas as wantonly by day as the RAF was by night. There was, however, an important difference between the public images of the two air forces. The British Cabinet, having secretly decided to sanction indiscriminate terror bombing, concealed this decision from the British public and therefore compelled Bomber Command to operate under cover of a sustained and deliberate lie.

In the case of the Eighth Air Force, self-deception took the place of lying. Instead of doing one thing and saying another, the myth was maintained that on every mission the Flying Fortresses aimed exclusively at military targets, and this is still part of the official American legend of World War II. It was because it was impossible to square this legend with what had happened at Dresden that Gen. Marshall had to excuse American protestation in that holocaust on the fictitious ground that the Russians had requested the attack.

I leave it to the reader to decide which form of deceit was more nauseating—British lying or American self-deception. For what concerns me in this inquiry is not the public image of Anglo-American idealism that was shattered by the Dresden raid, but the crime against humanity that was perpetrated. That it was decided to bomb a city of no military value simply in order to impress Stalin. That a firestorm was deliberately created in order to kill as many people as possible. And that the survivors were machine-gunned as they lay helpless in the open—all this has been established without a shadow of a doubt. ❖

This article was originally published in *Esquire* magazine, November 1963. It helped call attention to the fate of German civilians during WWII, a story which had been suppressed during and after the war. Richard Crossman (1907-1974) was a British journalist and an obvious critic of the policy of Allied terror bombing.

Crash of the REICH

AFTER THE STALINGRAD DISASTER—as in the wake of the defeat at Moscow—Hitler prevents panic from setting in. Degrelle participates in the heroic struggle by Germany and its volunteer allies to stop or at least slow the Red Army's atrocious march into the heart of Europe. As the Reich collapses in an orgy of blood, the plucky Walloon undertakes a daring flight over 1,000 miles of enemy airspace to get to neutral Spain—and does–in April of 1945.

In this snapshot Leon Degrelle is shown with his daughter, Anita, in 1963, 18 years after then-Col. Degrelle's hair-raising escape and crash landing near the Spanish town of San Sebastian. Degrelle managed to reunite his family in Spain after his eight children had been dispersed among families in several nations. Degrelle lived in Spain until his death in 1988. Prime Minister Francisco Franco, a great admirer of National Socialism, promoted Degrelle to general.

BY GEN. LEON DEGRELLE

Nothing was yet lost for the Soviet-encircled Germans at Stalingrad. In December 1942 Hitler immediately sent roaring toward his troops in the Volga metropolis an emergency relief column of tanks under the command of Gen. Hermann Hoth, a subordinate of Field Marshal Erich von Manstein. It has been said a hundred times that the Fuehrer abandoned Gen. Paulus. Nothing could be more false.[1]

His tanks arrived at the Mishkova River, 25 miles southwest of Stalingrad—so close to Paulus that the tank radios of the relievers and the surrounded troops were already talking.

The sheaf of messages exchanged between Paulus and Field Marshal von Manstein has been preserved.

They are heartbreaking to read. Paulus could have saved his men in 48 hours. They would have had to hurl themselves—as well they could have—with every ounce of their ferocity in the direction of their rescuers with whatever weapons they could transport and with the hundred or so tanks that remained.

One year later, in February 1944, caught in exactly the same predicament—with eleven German divisions encircled at Cherkassy—our troops first engaged in 23 days of fierce combat *in situ* and then, when we were signaled from 10 miles away by the tanks of Gen. Hube that they were coming to our aid, we rushed toward them, forcing a breach at any

cost. We lost 8,000 men in ghastly hand-to-hand fighting, but 54,000 passed through Hell's Gate and were saved.[2]

WORSE THAN DEATH

Even if Paulus had lost double or quintuple the number we sacrificed at Cherkassy, it would have been better than to deliver his whole army to death as he did in the horror of the final encirclement, or to capitulation, which was even worse. Of the 91,000 prisoners of the Sixth German Army, the Soviets caused more than 85,000 to perish of misery and hunger in their work camps. Of all the prisoners of Stalingrad, only 6,000 reappeared in their homeland, years after the war.

Anything would have been better than remaining in that Stalingrad "kettle"; they had to rupture it. But Paulus couldn't decide anything. Von Manstein reiterated his breakout plan by radio; he flew officers from his headquarters into the very heart of the German pocket in Stalingrad in order to convince Paulus to finally undertake something. Manstein's tank columns, under the command of Gen. Hoth, had advanced in a spearhead toward them; they themselves now ran the risk of being surrounded if Paulus's equivocations were to continue.

It was then that the discombobulated, nitpicking maniac, meticulously regrouping his forces in perfect reams of paperwork—preferring apparently in his heart not to move one inch—wired his would-be rescuers that he would require . . . six days to finalize his preparations for the breakout.

Six days. In six days in May 1940 Heinz Guderian and Erwin Rommel had cut through the French in a "sickle cut" from the Meuse to the North Sea.

SALVATION UNDER HIS NOSE

Paulus and his Sixth Army were unable to escape the disaster of Stalingrad solely because the commanding officer had neither the willpower nor the decisiveness to lead. Salvation was under his nose, just 25 miles away. The extraordinary effort of the liberation tank force, which had succeeded in getting very close to him and which he could have joined in two days, made no difference.

Paulus, a flabby-brained theoretician who was utterly incompetent out in the field, collapsed before he could make a decision, and left the liberating column to exhaust itself waiting for him. He did not show up; he did not even try to show up. Von Manstein's tanks, after an interminable and extremely dangerous wait, were forced to end their bulge toward him and return to their point of departure.

Paulus finished up a month later even more miserably. He should at least have had his last troops shoot him in the head. He lay on his bed in his underground command post, waiting till the negotiators from his staff had finished their discussions outside with the Soviet emissaries. He demanded, with an insistence that is sickening to observe, that once the surrender was concluded a car be placed at his disposal to drive him to the enemy's main headquarters. His soldiers were in agony. His thoughts were of a fitting automobile to transport him. There you see the essence of the man.[3]

Some hours later, at lunch with the Russian command, he asked for vodka and raised his glass, before the astounded Soviet generals, in honor of the Red Army that had just beaten him. The text of this little table talk still exists, preserved, I believe, by the Soviet intelligence services. It is nauseating to read. Almost all of his original 300,000 men had died or soon would, escorted by that Red Army to the gulag.

"After the Paulus catastrophe, von Manstein's troops, for their part, were able to beat back those same Russians who, now rid of Paulus's army in their rear, wanted to race westward."

RIPE FOR TREASON

Paulus himself was sent to Moscow in a special train with a sleeping car. Already this eternally indecisive soldier was no more than a political and moral wreck. He was, from that moment, ripe for full treason. Thanks to that treason he would escape the gibbet at Nuremberg. He would return to live in East Germany, where he would vegetate for some years before meeting his maker.

He has been dead since 1957, a long time. But this mediocre, pusillanimous, weak-willed soldier succeeded in breaking the back of his country's military. Like a cat with a crushed spine, the Wehrmacht would persevere for two more years on the roads of defeat, still tenacious, still heroic. But it was lost from the day when Paulus, by refusing to take a risk, had ruined before the whole world the mythos of the invincible Reich.

The proof that Paulus could have resisted, freed his troops, and even won the battle, was provided that very winter by Marshal von Manstein, whom Paulus had not dared to join when he could have—and should have—thrown all his surrounded troops vigorously toward their saviors.

After the Paulus catastrophe, von Manstein's troops, for their part, were able to beat back ceaselessly, for three long months, those same Russians who now, rid of Paulus's army in their rear, wanted to race westward for hundreds of miles, crossing the Don, crossing the Donets, overrunning half of Ukraine. When the Soviets tried to head west, Manstein struck them, beat them hands down, and reconquered

The Fate of Paulus

WHAT IS ONE TO THINK OF FRIEDRICH PAULUS, the German field marshal who, foundering at Stalingrad at the end of January of 1943, pulled down Adolf Hitler and the whole Third Reich? Sixth Army commanding general Friedrich Paulus, born in Hessen in 1890, died in Dresden in Communist East Germany in 1957 as a lowly police inspector. The great Panzergeneral Heinz Guderian wrote that he was "brilliantly clever, conscientious, hardworking, original and talented," but doubted his decisiveness, toughness and command experience.

At the very end of the Battle of Stalingrad (fall 1942-January 31, 1943), Adolf Hitler paid Gen. Paulus the honor of promotion to full field marshal, hoping he would set an example to Germany as King Leonidas had done for Greece at Thermopylae in 480 B.C. Instead, Paulus surrendered himself and the 91,000 men still alive from his original Sixth Army of 300,000. Of those 91,000 he surrendered, only 6,000 survived Soviet labor camps. While his men were perishing in Siberia, Paulus went to Moscow and joined a committee of high-ranking captured German officers in Moscow, who, on the radio, called on yet more German soldiers to surrender to the tender mercies of Josef Stalin.

Hitler said: "What hurts me the most, personally, is that I promoted him to field marshal; I wanted to give him this final satisfaction. A man like that besmirches the heroism of so many others at the last moment. He could have freed himself from all sorrows and ascended into eternity and national immortality [practiced a "free death"], but he prefers to go to Moscow."

In top photo, Paulus (right) is shown in Moscow with several of his officers. Above, members of Paulus's staff wait to be taken into custody by the Soviets after the Battle of Stalingrad. Paulus's original Sixth Army comprised 300,000 men. By war's end, only 6,000 had survived. Always better riding a desk than a tank, Paulus finished his career as a pencil pusher for the Soviets.

Kharkov handily, partially counteracting—momentarily—the disaster on the Volga.

If Paulus had rocketed his troops toward Manstein, and then fought alongside him, or if he had clung to the ruins of Stalingrad until spring—which would not have been impossible—perhaps the war could have been won or, at least, the Soviets could have been held in check longer.

POSSIBILITY OF RESISTANCE

In spite of the atrocious circumstances of Stalingrad combat, possibilities of resistance had remained: considerable stocks of German munitions and supplies were seized by the Russians in surrendered Stalingrad. The airlift had provided a support that was not total, but nevertheless very considerable. Not to mention that the 23,000 horses and other beasts of burden with the troops represented millions of pounds of usable meat. Supply statistics furnished by Paulus were false, the game of a too-clever bureaucratic mind that revealed only half what it had and demanded double what it expected. In Leningrad, with 30 times less provisions, the Russians resisted a German siege for two years and finally won.[4]

Anyway, to prolong the resistance in Stalingrad, even with the worst sufferings, would have been better than to send those 85,000 survivors to suffer and perish in Soviet work-to-death camps.

German armored divisions were being rushed across the Continent by rail from France to liberate the besieged units. Every month that was gained counted. In the meantime, some new weapons might be deployed that could change everything. Jet-propelled fighter-bombers had already been invented in the Reich by Willy Messerschmitt; of these the Allies had no idea. The German V-2 rockets would be operational, too, in 1944. If luck had not gone against Hitler—

notably when his heavy water factory in Norway was blown up—an atomic bomb like the one used at Hiroshima might just as well have fallen before 1945 on Moscow, London, or Washington. On another level, it was not unthinkable that Churchill and Roosevelt might have realized before it was too late that they were delivering half the world to the USSR.[5]

They might have been able to refrain from making available to Stalin the thousands of trucks, planes and tanks, the raw materials, and all the fabulous German war equipment that would help assure Soviet postwar domination from the Kuril Islands off Japan to the Elbe River in Germany.[6]

It would have been better, therefore, to dig in and hold on, to hold fast onto the western bank of the Volga, to hold to the Dnieper River, to hold to the Vistula River in Poland, to hold to the Oder River in eastern Germany. Each campaign employed to block the road to the Red armies kept millions free in a Europe threatened with the Red death.

HOPE SURVIVED

After Stalingrad, once the possibilities of military resistance of the Third Reich had been reaffirmed and Kharkov reconquered, enough hope survived for some months to enable the Wehrmacht to take the initiative for what was the third and last time:

After the first winter before Moscow, the redeployment of the European armies had required enormous effort, because Stalin had had time to learn the secret of Hitler's blitzkrieg and adapt to it. Then the race down the Caucasus had been accomplished but, to tell the truth, had failed since the bulk of the enemy had slipped through our fingers. After a second winter and after the disaster of Stalingrad—much more important in terms of morale than it was to the military aspect of the war—a third offensive would become even more difficult; in the meantime everything had changed in the west.

The Allies had disembarked in North Africa in 1943, and spread out along the Suez Canal. Rommel had lost the round, and was no longer the Roman proconsul, but a bitter and resentful underling, destined to be the next target of jealous intriguers. The European continent could be invaded at any time, and indeed that very year would see the Yankees masticating chewing-gum under the orange trees of Palermo and tomcatting after girls in the gloomy alleys of Naples to the mingled southern fragrances of jasmine and outdoor latrines.

The final attempt was risky. A powerful mass made up of all the *Panzer Divisionen* that were still available hurtled for a second time in the war toward Kursk, near Orel, in July 1943 for a great battle to annihilate Soviet military equipment. If it succeeded, it would gain us finally, after so many attempts, the huge rivers and plains that would take us forward to Asia. The test was decisive.

But the Soviets had been good scholars. Their German teachers of 1941 and 1942 had already taught them all they needed to know. Their factories, rebuilt in the shelter of the Ural Mountains, had manufactured for them thousands and thousands of tanks. The American government had stupidly provided the rest, overwhelming their Communist ally with free raw materials in gigantic quantities and the most modern armaments. In our rear, Anglo-American air power crushed every city and factory in order to facilitate the Soviet pursuit of their European prey.

The Kursk-Oryol duel was surreal. Hitler had employed on this narrow strip of land as many tanks and planes as on the whole Russian front at the time of the combined assault of June 1941. For several days, 6,000 German and Soviet tanks fought metal to metal. But the original double breakthrough of the Reich armies shrank from day to day and was stopped, thwarted. This time the German army was beaten indeed. They couldn't get through. It was now proven that Russian equipment had become stronger. It was there that World War II was lost, in Kursk and near Oryol—and not in Stalingrad, because 300,000 men lost out of 11 million fighters was not an irretrievable disaster. The irretrievable disaster was this decisive duel of the tank forces of Hitler and of Stalin, on the Kursk-Oryol battlefield in the very center of Russia in July 1943.[7]

"This time the German army was beaten. They could not get through. Russian equipment had become stronger. It was there that World War II was lost, in Kursk and near Oryol—and not in Stalingrad."

SOVIET STEAMROLLER

After that, the immense Russian steamroller had only to head toward the civilized countries of the West. All that could now be done was to prevent it from descending too quickly—in hopes of stopping it, at least, before it reached the heart of Europe. To save what could be saved, we kept fighting for two more years, two endless, terrifying years, in which more men were lost in one week than had been lost before in three months.

We held fast to our ground; we even let ourselves be surrounded to delay the enemy for 10 or 20 days longer. We escaped only by means of sorties and do-or-die breakthroughs—leaving behind us in the nocturnal snows, far away and prolonged, the despairing screams of the dying: "*Camarades, camarades.*" Our poor brave comrades . . . slowly covered with snow—the same kind of snow that, more than

once, had been our only food.

We had to charge through burning Russian villages, past the injured who twisted in pain on the red-glazed ice, among the horses who struggled, eviscerated, their guts spilling out like ghastly brown and green serpents. The last German tanks hurled themselves over and over again in self-sacrifice at the foe or, more precisely, at their own extermination. Whole units were massacred where they were.

But the front lines kept on bursting—pierced with gaping holes everywhere. Tens of thousands of tanks, millions of Mongols and Kyrgysians, poured into Poland, Romania, Hungary, Austria, then on into German Silesia and East Prussia.

We redoubled our efforts ceaselessly, reconquering German villages flooded some hours earlier by the Soviets: the old men castrated, dying on the ground in swamps of blood; the women, even very old, and little girls, raped 50 times, 80 times, lying there dead, mangled and bloody—hands and feet still attached to stakes.

It was this martyrdom of Europe that we wanted to delay, to limit insofar as it was humanly possible. Our boys died by the thousands to contain these horrors, to allow the fugitives to run behind our backs toward the haven of western Europe that was an ever-shrinking oasis.

"It was this martyrdom of Europe that we wanted to limit insofar as it was humanly possible. Our boys died by the thousands to contain these horrors, to allow the fugitives to run behind our backs."

WESTERN EUROPE SAVED

When Hitler is blamed for having continued the fighting so long, people do not realize that without his fanatical willpower, without his strict orders to fight on, without the executions and the hangings of generals who retreated and of soldiers who ran away, tens of millions of western Europeans would also have been overrun, raped or killed and would know today the oppressive servitude suffered by the Balts, the Poles, the Hungarians and the Czechs.[8]

Adolf Hitler—by immolating the remains of his army in desperate hand-to-hand combat, one soldier against a hundred soldiers, one tank against a hundred tanks—whatever might have been his responsibility for the outbreak of the Second World War, saved millions of Europeans who, without him, without his forcefulness, and without all our poor dead comrades, would have become—and for a long time—no more than slaves.[9]

By the time Hitler blew his brains out, what could be saved had been saved. The moaning columns of the last refugees had reached Bavaria, the Elbe River and Schleswig-Holstein. Only then did the smoke of Hitler's body float up through the shredded trees of his garden. The weapons were quiet. The tragedy was finished.

By the time the capitulation was made public, the last fighters were in isolated groups, many cut off from all contact with their command. The few friends who were with me did not want any more than I did to surrender themselves. A plane had been abandoned in our sector, the Scandinavian sector, which we had reached at the end of an interminable fight all along the Baltic from Estonia to Denmark. We got up to Norway and collected fuel here and there. We would have 1,150 miles of Allied guns to overfly from Oslo, Norway if we wanted to reach a country such as Spain that had stayed mostly out of the war.

Had we at least one chance in a thousand to get through? No doubt. So we took it.

Flying for more than a thousand miles over the enemy, we would be shot at a hundred times We took off in the dead of night, crossed all of Europe in the glare of Allied gunfire. We reached the French Gulf of Gascony at dawn. Our motors grumbled and then choked; the fuel tanks were empty. Were we going to perish a few minutes from safety in Spain? We decided that if necessary we would land as best we could; if we were not killed on landing, we would take any car we found by force.

TOWARD THE VOID

With covering fire from the six machine guns we carried, we probably would have reached the border all the same. But no, the plane kept going. We were able to level it out a last time, to make the last few ounces of gasoline at the bottom of the tanks swish into the two motors. We hurtled toward the void. We had no more time to see anything. We shaved pink tile roofs, plunged toward an open harbor—and then an enormous rock rose up before our eyes. Too late. We scraped it at 150 miles an hour with the hull. One engine went up in flames like a wisp of straw. Already the plane had split in two—gone mad, it dashed into the waves and sank there.

In front of us, at the end of the sparkling waters, San Sebastian in Spain was awakening. From the top of the dike, two *guardias civiles* [national guardsmen] waved their black oilcloth kepis to us to show they had seen us go down. The water invaded our fractured plane up to three inches from the ceiling, just enough to let us still breathe. We were all in pieces—broken bones and torn flesh.

But no one was dead or even dying. Some small boats approached, collected us and took us to shore. An ambulance picked me up. I would spend 15 months, badly injured, in the Mola Military Hospital.

My political life was over. My warrior's life was over. My unenviable life as a hunted, hated exile had begun. ❖

ENDNOTES:

[1]After the war, as Degrelle often noted, the generals (with the exception of Degrelle himself) wrote shameless memoirs vaunting their own tactical brilliance that was thwarted by the amateurish dilettante, Corp. Hitler. A pity for them that the former enlisted man had brought German armies five times farther than von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff had in World War I.

[2]The Walloons' legendary uphill, night-time, open-country, sneak bayonet charge, with Degrelle as second-in-command, helped enable the Reich to avoid the "second Stalingrad" that Stalin had intended. In the breakout action from the Cherkassy *kessel* [= "kettle," meaning encirclement], both the Walloon commander, Col. Lucien Lippert and the overall commander of the encircled Axis troops, Gen. Wilhelm Stemmermann, were killed. Degrelle assumed command of the "SS Volunteer Wallonian Storm Brigade" (8,000 men) on February 13, 1944 on the death of Lippert; after the breakout he received, from Adolf Hitler personally in Berlin, the Knight's Cross. This was the beginning, after his political rise (1930-36), of Leon Degrelle's second superstar career, that of bona fide military hero. When his brigade, sent back to Belgium to rest and rebuild, paraded through downtown Brussels in June 1944, thousands joined up to stop Bolshevism. Never again would German troops, or the other Belgian SS volunteers, the Dutch-speaking Flemish, mock the bravery or skill of the Walloon "Frenchies."

[3]Degrelle's loathing for Paulus was widely shared during and after the war, both by apolitical soldiers and by convinced National Socialists. Eventually, of course, Paulus too became transfigured into a competent general who fell victim to an interfering Fuehrer.

[4]For the national socialist Leon Degrelle, the title of Leni Riefenstahl's documentary film about Hitler's 1934 party rally in Nuremberg must have expressed his lifelong principle: "the triumph of the will."

[5]While it is *de rigueur* today to deride as fantasy Hitler's and Goebbels's 1944-45 public talk of German *Wunderwaffen* [= "miracle weapons"] that would turn around the war, it was an entirely realistic hope on Hitler's part, and was also so seen by the Allies. Had the war lasted three or four months longer, the Germans had masses of jets, long-range guided missiles (designed to hit New York and Washington), new tanks, infrared, "smart bombs" with television cameras and other weapons that could have staved off all Allied forces closing in on them. Hitler's hope was that the British and American peoples themselves would wake up by 1945 to the folly of continuing a Western capitalist alliance with the Communist menace of the USSR, and prefer an armistice with the Reich to seeing communism advance further westward. For further information on the Third Reich's incredible inventions, see "The Great Patents Heist" by John Nugent in the March-April 1999 *Barnes Review;* it can also be found online at www.wintersonnende.com/english.

[6]The Cold War of 1947-1991, opposing communism—Hitler's foe—with U.S. capitalism, cost just the American people an estimated $8 trillion (eight million million dollars)—and 100,000 American lives lost in the Korean and Vietnam Wars. See LaFeber, Walter. *America, Russia, and the Cold War, 1945-1992,* 7th ed., 1993. During this time, America alone among advanced countries could not afford guaranteed health care for all its citizens or a free college education for its deserving young people. Its treasure went instead into stopping Marxism.

[7]There is one other eyewitness of the times who would disagree with Degrelle about the defeat at Kursk, Maj. Gen. Otto Ernst Remer (1912-1997). At age 32 the youngest general in the Wehrmacht, the bearer (like Degrelle) of the Oak Leaves of the Knight's Cross wrote in 1981 his landmark book *Verschwoerung und Verrat um Hitler* ["Conspiracy and Betrayal against Hitler"]—and himself suppressed the July 20, 1944 attempted overthrow of Hitler. Remer wrote that the decisive battle of Kursk, in which he himself led a battalion of half-track-mounted troops in the Grossdeutschland division, was lost due to blatant treason by German officers who gave advance battle information to the Soviets. This was Hitler's general belief about the loss of the whole war right down to the last days in the bunker.

[8]Degrelle in 1969 was of course referring to the Soviet tyranny over postwar Eastern Europe. *La Table Ronde* ["The Round Table"] published these memoirs/studies in that year in Paris under the defiant title *Hitler pour mille ans* ["Hitler for a Thousand Years"]. It is here being published for the first time in English under the name *My Revolutionary Life.*

[9]Had the Wehrmacht and the Waffen-SS not resisted like a boulder in crashing waves after Stalingrad and Kursk, it is possible that there would have been no Anglo-American Normandy invasion in June 1944—for the tanks of Stalin would have already pulled into Normandy, into Paris, into Madrid and Lisbon. One can only imagine how powerful the USSR would have become exploiting a united Communist Germany, a communist France, and all the rest of western Europe communist except for England, all toiling for the conquest of the world by the USSR.

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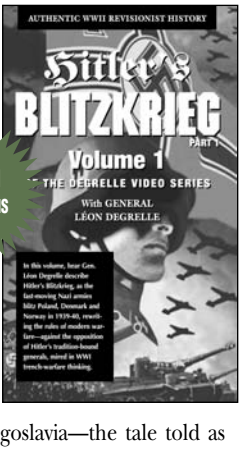

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The German Miracle: Reconstruction

The Nation Rebuilds – 1949-1959

MIRACLES ARE RARE. Economic miracles are rarer still. Yet one miracle, now almost forgotten, did occur in Germany in the 1950s. It is referred to today as the "German Economic Miracle" or the "*Wirtschaftswunder.*"

By Dan Michaels

As World War II drew closer to its Wagnerian finale, a grim, but prophetic saying in Germany at the time was, "Enjoy the war while you can; the peace will be horrendous." And indeed in the period 1945-1948 the victorious Allies, all of them—British, French, Americans and Russians—made it so. After two years of abject misery, in 1948, the international political situation changed radically and Germany was permitted by the occupying powers to rebuild. In just 10 years Germany, like the phoenix of mythology, rose from the ashes of the funeral pyre prepared for her by the victors to become a major world economic power once again.

The United States, the United Kingdom, France and the Soviet Union had resolved, and were determined, that Germany would never again become a major power. To this end, they had decided at the Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences that Germany would be divided into four zones, each governed by an occupying power. Broadly speaking, the policies to be enforced by the Occupation were: dismemberment, denazification, deindustrialization (the dismantling of German industry), demilitarization, reparations and the reeducation and indoctrination of the populace to democratic ideals. The curricula of schools and universities as well as the media were to be controlled by the Occupation forces.

The British government under Winston Churchill had initially accepted the government of Adm. Dönitz, set up in Flensburg, as the legitimate successor government of Germany. However, the Soviet Union, always wary of British diplomatic moves, demanded the admiral be deposed immediately and his government dissolved. Within days Supreme Commander General Eisenhower, operating under JCS 1067 (the implementation of the Morgenthau Plan) agreed and ordered the arrest of Dönitz and his ministers as war criminals.

DON'T QUESTION OUR VERSION

An Allied military high commissioner was appointed to govern each of the four occupation zones and anyone who questioned the Allied version of the war, the terms of the open-ended Occupation, and whatsoever else the Occupation decided, were jailed or worse. The Allied Occupation authorities took over the management of the concentration camps, replacing enemies of the Third Reich with Germans said to have committed political or criminal crimes. Inmates held in the occupying powers camps were considered guilty until proved innocent. Hanging Germans, military and civilian, deemed war criminals, was the Allies' preferred execution technique.

All of this could be done because the country had succumbed unconditionally to overwhelming Allied power and put itself at the mercy of the conquerors, who unfortunately showed no mercy. The German population had been decimated, some four million German soldiers had fallen in the war, another ten million soldiers were held in POW camps, almost a million civilians had been killed by Allied terror bombings, the major cities and industrial complexes had

At left, German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is greeted by the German delegation in the Cologne-Bonn airport after his arrival from Moscow, Sept. 14, 1955, to negotiate for the release of German soldiers still held by the Soviets. A nine-year-old girl, Brigitte Ruediger, gave him a bunch of dahlias. On the far left is politician Dr. Eugen Gerstenmeier and on the right is State Secretary Prof. Walter Hallstein. Adenauer skillfully guided Germany through its amazing post-war reconstruction period. Ironically, it took until 1954 for the West to finally realize what Hitler had said all along: only a strong Germany stood in the way of a Soviet invasion of Western Europe. That's when level heads prevailed and Germany was invited to join NATO (which was in need of experts on fighting Communism).

been destroyed, 7-8 million "West" Germans were homeless, and the country deprived of most of its coal sources by decree of the Occupation.

Because most of the men were being kept in POW camps, German women were recruited to clear out the rubble, of which there were mountains.

Just as after World War I, when the British blockaded German ports in order to starve Germans to death, the German population after World War II was put on a starvation diet of about 1,000-1,400 calories a day. Even the German fishing fleet was either sunk or confiscated so that it could not provide protein nutrition to the people.

NOT ALLOWED TO FEED PEOPLE

Neither the Red Cross nor the UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration were allowed to feed the German populace. The Occupation even prevented food parcels from charitable organizations and German individuals from being delivered. The Germans were down and the heads of the Occupation forces were determined to keep them down, even if it meant starving them to death. Germans today still refer to 1947 as the *Hungerjahr.*

German POWs in the West were held as "disarmed enemy forces" so that they would not have to be treated according to the Geneva Convention. They too were systematically starved. General Eisenhower threatened the death penalty for any German trying to pass food to the prisoners. German POWs as well as civilian men and women in the Soviet Zone could and were sent to slave labor camps in Russia.

To further complicate this already desperate situation, some 15 million Germans, victims of the genocidal Allied ethnic cleansing of Germans from East Europe, had to be incorporated in what was left of pre-war Germany. Very little, if any, reconstruction could be undertaken in the period 1945-1948 because the occupying powers would not permit it.

ORGY OF LOOTING

The Allies, East and West, were wildly looting Germany of everything of value, including German industrial and scientific accomplishments, artwork, advanced military hardware, patents, aircraft and rocket designs, coin and stamp collections, furniture etc. Moreover, the Allies, especially the Russians, were rapidly dismantling communications and industrial facilities, and rounding up German scientists and technicians to explain the operation of most of the materiel when it arrived in Russia.

Initially, the American Occupation forces operated under JCS 1067, the military version of the Morgenthau Plan. It made manifestly clear that Germany was not being occupied for the purpose of liberation but as a defeated enemy nation. At the Potsdam Conference it was agreed that the German economy would only be allowed to recover sufficiently in order to cover the costs of the Occupation and assist the displaced refugees.

The German economy was not permitted to recover higher than the level of the standard of living of 1932. (Ironically, that was the level at the bottom of the depression that brought Hitler to power.) The terms of the Morgenthau Plan had been agreed upon by Roosevelt and Churchill at the Quebec Conference where the bloodthirsty Morgenthau met his like-thinking British counterpart, Lord Cherwell (Frederick Alexander Lindemann). They embraced each other.

"The German economy was not permitted to recover higher than the level of the standard of living of 1932. (Ironically, that was the level at the bottom of the depression that brought Hitler to power.)"

STARVE THE GERMAN PEOPLE

When, in March 1945 shortly before his death, Franklin Roosevelt was asked whether he wanted the German people to starve, he replied, "Why not?" When his successor, Harry Truman, authorized the implementation of JCS 1067 in May 1945, aware of the possible consequences of his action, he said that it was a great day for the Treasury Department and that he hoped no one would recognize it as the Morgenthau Plan.

To ensure that 1067 was enforced to the letter, Eisenhower assigned some Treasury Department officials under the command of Captain Bernard Berstein, to the U.S. Military Government in Germany. The "Morgenthau boys" also required that no fraternizing occur between the Occupation forces and the German people.

The only time members of the Occupation were to talk to the defeated enemy was to give orders. The no fraternization rule became a joke as soon as the first GI encountered his first German citizen—guy or gal—and discovered that they had much in common.

In 1945, called Year Zero in Germany, the country was an economic basket case. Financially, Germany was destitute. The Allies had deliberately kept the valueless, inflation ruined currency dating from the prewar period in place together with the price controls that wartime Germany had set years earlier.

Consequently, anyone with hard currency could buy up German property for a song. The same game had been played after World War I during the Weimar Republic and again in Russia after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Moreover, Germany's foreign assets and her gold reserves had been confiscated. Her eastern provinces were amputated and given to the Soviet Union and Poland, thereby preventing trade with the East.

STATE OF EMERGENCY

In late 1947 Gen. George Marshall, citing national security grounds, convinced President Truman to remove JCS 1067 and replace it with JCS 1779. The opportunity for the Germans to rebuild and manage their own affairs came shortly thereafter in late 1948, when the United States finally recognized the danger Communism posed, not just to Europe but to the U.S. as well. The epiphany came after the Soviet Union seized Czechoslovakia, Communists won power in China, and when France and Italy were about to vote the Communists into power democratically. Back in the United States, the extent of Communist infiltration and espionage in the U.S. government and the Manhattan Project roused the nation.

Nothing symbolizes the change in attitude by the Allies toward Germany more than the fact that JCS 1067, which reflected the Morgenthau Plan stating that the U.S. Occupation was to take no steps toward the economic rehabilitation of Germany, was in1948 replaced by JCS 1779, which stressed that an orderly prosperous Europe required the economic contributions of a stable and productive Germany. The start of the German economic miracle (*Wirtschaftswunder*) began in 1948 when the Allies, but especially the United States, realized that not just Germany but all of Europe was at stake.

Finally, in 1949, the Allies laid the foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany in the form of the Basic Law (*Grundgesetz*).

Originally intended to be a temporary, provisional arrangement until such time as a true native German constitution could be drawn up for the whole of Germany, it has remained in place to this day because no formal peace treaty has as yet been promulgated. Consequently, Germany still does not have complete sovereignty over its own affairs.

KONRAD ADENAUER

Fortunately for the West, Konrad Adenauer, a strong, resolute leader, was appointed chancellor and head of state. A firm hand on the chancellorship was needed at that time and Adenauer brought that firmness. So dominant, even authoritarian, was Adenauer's control over both domestic and foreign affairs, the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) government was referred to as the "chancellor democracy."

Adenauer was recognized by most, including the Soviet leadership with whom he negotiated in 1955 to free German POWs, as a "wily old fox." Under Adenauer, the German Civil Service remained basically intact with experienced low- and mid-level former Nazis filling their old offices. Most senior Nazi officials were removed, but even some of them managed to blend in with the woodwork.

When the Soviet Union tried to force America out of Berlin, the Truman administration reacted quickly and appropriately with the famed air bridge (*Luftbrücke*). Finally, when in 1950 the Communist North invaded South Korea, U.S. rearmament began in earnest. While engaging the North Koreans in Asia, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was established to prevent the USSR from overrunning Europe. Because German strengths and experience in fighting Communism were needed to defend Europe and American interests, Germany in 1954 was asked to join NATO. Moreover, an economically healthy Germany was essential for the well-being of all of Europe.

"Although Germany had been destroyed materially and financially, the spirit of the German people, while repressed, was not crushed. The legendary virtues of the German worker remained."

ECONOMIC MINISTER ERHARD

Equally fortuitous for Germany's recovery and reconstruction was the appointment of Ludwig Erhard as economics minister. Erhard followed the school of economic thought as taught at the University of Freiburg called the "Social Free Market Economy" (*soziale Marktwirtschaft*). To determine whether they would indeed have a free hand in managing the German economy, he and Adenauer negotiated the Petersberg Agreement with the high commissioners and thereby succeeded in ending the further dismantling of German industry and in opening the way for German membership in international trade.

After gaining the commissioners' confidence and support, Erhard then introduced the free play of market forces: supply and demand, competition, private initiative, efficiency and profit. Erhard's credo was, "as little state as possible, as much state as necessary." In order to stimulate competition, Erhard, by law (the *Kartellgesetz*), forbade large-scale mergers in industry. In general, the government cut tax rates and provided tax incentives to foster industrial competitiveness. The German tiger was truly released from his cage in late 1948, the moment the government introduced the currency reform (*Währungsreform*) and removed price controls.

Recognizing the need for labor stability at that critical time and to foster a sense of industrial democracy, the FRG government introduced both the codetermination policy (*Mitbestimmung*) and the Work Place/Factory Committee law (the *Betriebsratsgesetz*), in all work places. Worker representatives would sit at the same table with management to resolve problems amicably without the need for strikes or slow downs. Stability in the political scene was also cultivated. Adenauer himself won successive elections on the political slogan "No Experiments."

SPIRITS NOT CRUSHED

Although Germany had been destroyed materially and financially, the spirit of the German people, while repressed, was not crushed. The legendary virtues of the German worker (organization, industriousness, reliability, carefulness, collective discipline, his pride-based work ethic, and the traditional innate strengths characteristic of the German people) remained intact, waiting only for the opportunity to once again assert them.

Another aspect of the German work ethic that helps to explains its high degree of productivity is that the country has historically considered itself a society of professions (*berufständische Gesellschaft*)—citizens defined by freely chosen productive labor. Jobs, large and small, are done professionally.

Just as the Japanese today identify with and are proud of the company they work for, Germans, as in the days of the guilds, take pride in their particular profession and their membership in a professional society. Work efficiency is a hallmark of German undertakings. For example, when the Soviet Union established 5-year plans, the Nazis would organize a 4-year plan in which more was accomplished than the Soviet's plan did in five years.

FOOD AND SHELTER

Consistent with the underlying philosophy of Erhard's socially conscious market economy, the government put the highest priority on immediate existential and survival needs, namely food and shelter for the countless millions of homeless people. Stern measures were taken and emergency laws passed. Until industry could build the millions of housing units required, the FRG government allotted temporary living spaces to the homeless by demanding that all West Germans with space available permit refugees

to move in with them.

The government also passed a burden-sharing law (the *Lastenausgleichgesetz*) aimed at equalizing burdens and integrating refugees. In September 1950 there were 10 million housing units for the more than 50 million people in the FRG, but by 1961 there were already more than 16 million, with half a million new dwellings added each year. The economy accelerated in successive years.

The expansion could be measured by the employment figures. Full employment was achieved in the late 1950s, and by 1960, after 9 million new jobs had been created; unemployment was at 1.3%. The first 30,000 foreign workers had to be hired in the same year.

By the early 1960s, the Federal Republic of Germany, about half the size of Germany in 1918, was again the third strongest economy in the world. In the period 1950-1963, exports increased sevenfold, automobile production (led by the Volkswagen Beetle) twentyfold, and the German merchant marine grew to more than 17 times its former size. By 1963 the FRG was the strongest economic power in Europe except for the USSR. It was the world's second-largest exporting country.

"By the early 1960s, the Federal Republic of Germany was again the third strongest economy in the world. By 1963 the FRG was the strongest economic power in Europe except for the USSR."

SHARE THE WEALTH

At this landmark Adenauer and Erhard proposed that the Federal Republic should begin to share its wealth with the less affluent by aiding undeveloped and developing countries. In the same year the FRG undertook to pay $3.5 billion to Jews who had emigrated or fled to Israel. This was but the first installment of many billions of dollars to be awarded to "victims" of National Socialism in an apparently never-ending program.

Had the Morgenthau Plan been continued as U.S. policy, the revenge-seekers of the immediate post-war period would most probably have been responsible for the fall of Europe to Communism. (Inasmuch as the architect of the Morgenthau Plan was a Soviet agent, Harry Dexter White, the fall of Europe to Communism might have been precisely what the USSR wanted.) At the very least, they, the Morgenthau boys, would have deprived their coreligionists of benefiting financially from the hard work of the German people to the present day.

In the United States, much of Germany's recovery and reconstruction is often attributed to the Marshall Plan. Nothing could be further from the truth. The $1.5 billion allotted to Germany was but a miniscule fraction of the German payments being made at the same time for reparations and restitution. It in no way even offset the $2.5 billion Germany was obliged to pay annually for the costs of the Occupation and the untold billions destroyed or looted by the Allies. Furthermore, the $1.5 billion allotted by the Marshall Plan was really a loan that had to be repaid with interest. Germany paid the loan off in installments, the last being made in 1971.

COMMUNIST THREAT

The German economic miracle only happened because the United States finally came to realize that international Communism acutely threatened its own national interests as well of those of Europe.

As soon as the most punitive Occupation controls were lifted and the Germans permitted to run their own affairs, the economic and political situation in Germany and the rest of West Europe began to improve.

Aside from the acknowledged good leadership provided by Adenauer and Erhard, much credit must also be given to the last of the Hitler generation.

These men and women had been mobilized and inspired by the National Socialist government: first, to lift Germany out of the morass of the Depression in the 1930s; second, to fight Communism and to defend the Homeland (*Heimat*) in war for six years; third, to endure the humiliation, misery and abuse heaped upon them by the Occupation including massive reparations; and last, to rebuild what was left of their country in the postwar period.

The Hitler generation had also been imbued with a strong sense of national solidarity, as a people whose own dream was shattered and who, as a distinct ethnic group, were punished like common criminals. They were well primed and motivated to rebuild their country.

The Germans have proved to be a very resilient people, very much like a mechanical spring: The harder you press them down, the harder they spring up again. ❖

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40 Days in Teheran

Dr. Fredrick Töben's Holocaust Experiences in Iran

By Dr. Fredrick Töben

On 11 and 12 December 2006, most leaders of the Western democracies were forced to re-assess their own much-celebrated value system because a political earthquake had devastated their world view. The Iranian president, Dr. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, had successfully staged an international conference at which scholars from around the world gathered to re-evaluate the historical event called "the holocaust."

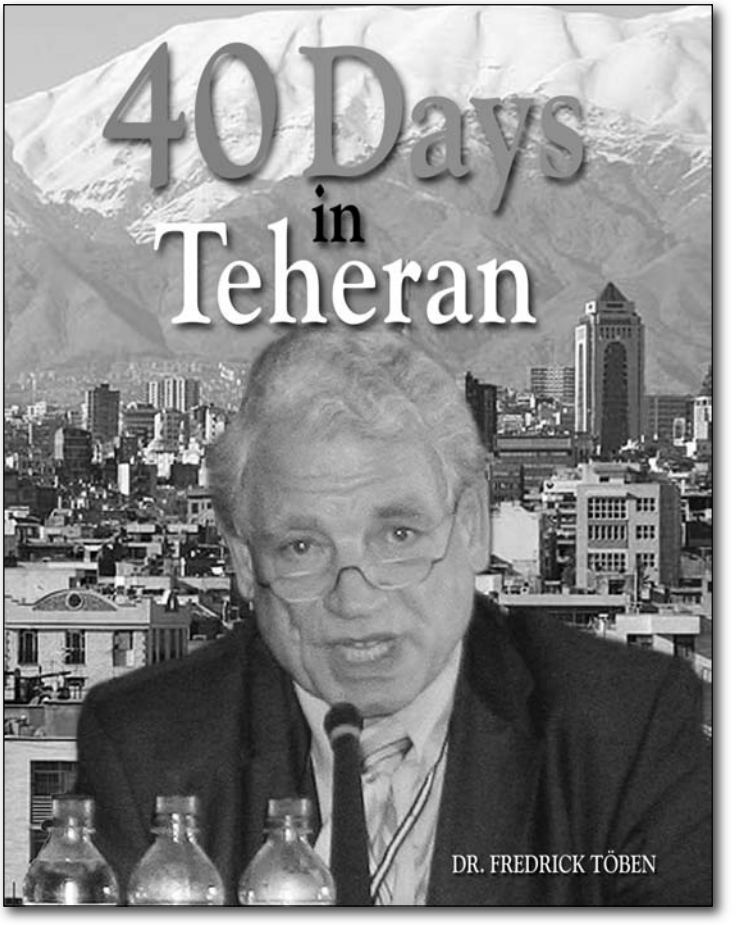
There was in the world media much teeth-gnashing, expressions of indignation, great anger and even indirect fear about the Islamic Republic of Iran having the "audacity" publicly to even entertain the idea of questioning this taboo topic that has been locked up for almost 50 years.

Dr. Fredrick Töben's *Forty Days in Teheran*
Oversized softcover, color plates, many B&W photos,
8.5 x 11 format, 100+ pages, #481, $25 each for 1-9 copies.
$20 each for 10 or more. TBR subscribers take 10% off.

The Iranians responded to this wave of hatred coming their way by constructing a simple argument: "Is the 'holocaust' not an historical fact?" "Yes, it is!" is always the response. "Then why not investigate it like we do all other historical events?" the Iranians then ask.

There was no rational response to this question, only persecution in the form of verbal abuse and legal prosecution. In order to effectively stifle public interest, the usual words thrown into the arena of public discourse were used with a vengeance: "hater," "holocaust denier," "antisemite," "racist," "neo-Nazi," "xenophobe," and the latest—"terrorist."

A month before the conference began, I had to drive from Adelaide to Melbourne to collect the Treblinka model that engineer Jupp had made for me to take to Teheran. In March 2006 Professor Reza Khaji had invited me to Iran, and I took Jupp's model of Auschwitz-Krema II to the Holy City of Mashhad. There Richard Krege and I explained to eager university students the logistics problem faced by those who believed and wished to explain the homicidal gassing story.



At Teheran I explained how the holocaust had no reality in space and time, only in memory, and at the hand of Jupp's Treblinka model I could again illustrate the logistics problem faced by those who believed in the gassing story: How do you transport, undress, gas, bury, exhume and burn 870,000 people without leaving any physical traces behind?

Most Revisionists realized that the Teheran International Conference would be of extreme importance for Revisionists. Talk of holding such a conference were floated a year before. It

was during this intervening period before the December 2006 conference that German Horst Mahler had his passport confiscated by the authorities in Berlin because they did not wish him to travel to Teheran as he would shame the German nation.

In August and September 2006 I sensed there was urgency for me to make my way to Teheran as early as feasible.

I knew I had to leave Australia as soon as possible, and so with Jupp's model as my checked-in luggage, I left on a domestic flight from Adelaide to Melbourne on November 13, 2006. At Passport Control I had my first problem. I was asked to step aside and accompany an official to a small waiting area where he typed in something into his computer. I made a call to my colleague, Peter, but was told that I was not permitted to use the mobile phone in the area. I stepped outside of the designated area and retained telephone contact.

Then two gentlemen walked towards me and asked me to accompany them through a door into a small room. They asked me to sit down.

Conscious of the one-hour to departure time I asked what was going on. I advised them that only a day before I had had a visit from ASIO at home, and that I had asked the gentleman about the prospects of a smooth departure from Australia to Teheran. I was assured there would be no problems.

"The Immigration and Customs gentlemen seemed not to know what to do, but then informed me that they would like to inspect my notebook case—so see if I was carrying any excess currency."

The Immigration and Customs gentlemen seemed not to know what to do, but then informed me that they would like to inspect my notebook case—so see if I was carrying any excess currency. This check was done within a few moments and, of course, was negative. Where would I have access to any "excess currency"?

The gentlemen then bade me a pleasant and safe flight to Teheran.

I flew to Iran via London and so I arrived in Teheran on 15 November 2006 where my arrival was expected by the host of the conference. A few days later, while reading my emails, I received an email from a Mr Lewis in Australia asking "When will Dr Töben be returning to Australia?"

I could not identify the sender's name and assumed it was a journalist who was tracking my trip to Iran.

It was another email on December 5, 2006, from Peter Hartung, who advised me that David Brockschmidt had collected my mail at home to find an unsealed letter wherein my appearance before a Sydney court was requested on that day.

There was more to come. The December 5, 2006 summons before the Federal Court of Australia—FCA—demanded that the sheriff arrest me at my home in Adelaide and take me to prison, but before doing so bring me before the court. Brockschmidt informed the FCA's Sydney Registry that I was overseas, in Iran, and that I would be back in the New Year.

I realized that had I not left Australia a few weeks earlier, then I would perhaps have been sent immediately to prison, if not that then surely my Passport would have been confiscated.

This happened to Guenter Deckert, who could not make it to Teheran because the German authorities prevented him from leaving Germany at Hamburg Airport. Their reason for that action was the same used on Mahler—Deckert's attendance at the Teheran conference would shame the German nation.

That a sizeable delegation from Germany, Austria and Switzerland attended the conference merely illustrates how capricious the German authorities are whenever matters "holocaust" crop up. The "holocaust" is a divisive issue amongst German bureaucrats, just as I noticed it is amongst the Iranians.

And so, settled in at the splendid Foreign Ministry Guest House, I spent my 40 days in Teheran in absolute safety. During many of my walks through Teheran's streets and suburbs, it was not uncommon that Iranians stopped me and asked me some questions—in Farsi! They assumed I was a local Iranian. So much for blending into a foreign country's social fabric.

The delicacy of Iranian society is ever present. Things are said and done "softly," something that is often misunderstood by those in the West who have this unnatural macho image of how human interaction ought to be expressed.

The younger generation is as much absorbed with itself as is our Western youth—with one marked difference: most Iranians still marry young because the family unit still functions. Also, the Iranian people have not adopted the hedonistic consumerism, predatory capitalism and materialism rampant in the West. Iran is a theocracy, and within its monoculture religion is definitive social cohesion.

Public modesty is strictly adhered to, something that does not apply when Iranians are within their own homes, with their families. Iranian hospitality is legendary, and generosity shown towards strangers reflects a non-materialistic mind-set. Iranians do not feel comfortable with the American work ethic: "Go in. Do business. Kick butt. Get out." Iranians are interested in long-term relationships.

Things in Iran are never complete because life is not perfect, only God is perfect. From this premise flows a humaneness that we in the West have lost. It is a truism that Iranians have far more freedom than we have in the West because the only freedom that we still have in the Western democracies is the freedom to go shopping. ❖

Dr. Fredrick Töben is a member of TBR's contributing editors board and the founder of the Adelaide Institute. He can be reached at info@adelaideinstitute.org.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Down with Adolf

I have noticed TBR has frequently featured Adolf Hitler in connection with allegations of a holocaust during the Nazi regime in Germany. Even if there were no "hoaxacaust," Adolf Hitler was still a wicked and evil man, responsible for killing millions of people in the various European countries (Americans, too) through bombs, bullets, rockets, artillery shells etc, so even if nobody died in places like Auschwitz, Treblinka, Dachau etc, Adolf Hitler was still hardly a saint.

He brought much shame and ruination to Germany as well. You should not apologize for him or deify him, even though history records the existence of other wicked and evil dictators as well.

Lawrence K. Marsh
Via email

No Sex Slaves Used by Japan

Despite U.S. military documents in the National Archives that state otherwise, there are those who still embrace the myth that Japan in WWII employed "sex slaves." Gen. Douglas MacArthur's HQ generated detailed reports of Japanese "comfort stations," which were staffed by licensed prostitutes. Like brothels that were legally permitted in Japan at the time, the stations were highly regulated businesses, with specific fees, schedules, regular health screenings and rules on who was and was not allowed within the premises. Even though Japan is now our ally, there are still those who believe that the Japanese should be made to suffer. That time is over.

D. Lee
Florida

Old Testament as History

The Old Testament, being in part a "history" of the Jewish people, written by Jewish people, is of course much biased in favor of Jewish people. The Old Testament is called "holy," but any book to carry such a title should be held to the highest standards of the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. But apply this standard to the chapters and verses of the Old Testament and you would be left with a much thinner book. Instead of "Holy Bible" being spelled the way it is, it should be called the "Holey Bible," because for historical truthfulness, it is as holey as a sifter bottom.

Paul Young
California

Kudos for Bravery

I must congratulate TBR for its bravery in publishing the article on ritual murder. [September/October 2007 by Dr. Harrell Rhome.—Ed.] Probably no other magazine in the country—or most other countries for that matter—will touch this subject because the Jews (I call them "ritual murder deniers") will not allow anything to be said about the true facts. Thank goodness for TBR. Jewish ritual murder is a hot-button item, on a par with the so-called holocaust.

R.H.S. Randall
Via email

Matter of Semantics

Page 6 of the July/August 2007 TBR mentions the concept of undermining our "democratic ideals." If it is important to maintain the distinction between the "Civil War" and the "War Between the States," then it is at least as important to refer to the United States of America as a "republic," and not a "democracy" (though, unfortunately, the latter is what we have become).

The loss of that distinction has cost us our freedom.

Allan N. Spreen
Via email

Fringe on the Flag

I have been concerned to see that in every courtroom I have seen, there is a U.S. flag with a gold fringe. Many people have told me this proves the court is being conducted according to military law, or maritime law, or is under admiralty jurisdiction. Supposedly this means the Constitution is not applicable and that we have no rights in such a courtroom. I have found out that the fringe on a flag is considered an "honorable enrichment only," and that its official use by the U.S. Army dates from 1895. According to a 1925 Attorney General's opinion: "[T]he fringe does not appear to be regarded as an integral part of the flag, and its presence cannot be said to constitute an unauthorized addition to the design prescribed by statute." Fringe will only be found on flags used indoors, by the way. Perhaps an article on this subject?

Bill Hughes
Via email

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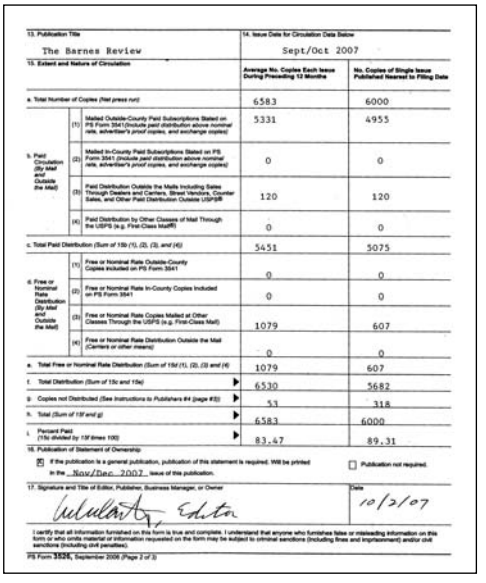

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